Wanne Sentinel. The Fort

ESTABLISHED 1833.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1886.

PRICE THREE CENTS

Six Thousand Pork Packers Shut Out.

Anarchists are to be Expelled from Labor Lodges--The Lake Shore Strike.

Chicago Irishmen Cable Mr. Par nell to Draw on Them for \$10,000.

PACKING HOUSES TO CLOSE

And 5,000 or 6,000 Men to be Idle in Chicago Monday.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The business at the packing houses will be suspended Monday, and as a consequence there are 5,000 or 6,000 idle persons in that vicinity. I is feared that should the officials on the Lake Shore railroad persist in moving freight on that day trouble will result. All the employes of the stock yards are staunch sympathizers of the strikers. The packing house of Levi B. Doud & Co., have assured its men that they would give no freight to the Lake Shore railroad company until the strike ended. This was under a threat of their men to

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Of Chicago Call Upon all Local Assemblies to Expel Anarchists.

CHICAGO, July 3.—District assembly No. 24 of the Knights of Labor, last night passed a series of resolutions calling upon all local assemblies of the district to expel all anarchists who may now belong to them, and ordering them to admit none of the ilk hereafter.

At noon to-day the state and defense in the anarchists' case had agreed upon two additional jurors, making seven in all thus far obtained.

ALL QUIET.

The Lake Shore Switchmen Make No Trouble To-day.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The same force of Pinkerton's men were on duty at the Root street yards of the Lake Shore road this morning, but long before they came out for duty from the city the switch engines were at work. For the first time since the beginning of the strike every Lake Shore engine in Chicago was called into requisition. The town of Lake police have been greatly reduced in the yards and the men are once more traveling regular beats. No trouble is expected to-day, except, perhaps, at the stock yards, where a well guarded train was sent out at 9:30.

THE PARNELL FUND.

Chairman Curran Pledges an Unlimited Amount.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The Palmer house reception committee appointed to receive the Parnell and other Irish delegates to the convention which was to have been held during last February, held a meeting last night for the purpose of raising money to aid Parnell and his associates. At the close of the meeting Chairman Curran cabled to Parnell to draw upon him immediately for \$10,-000 and pledging an unlimited amount in the future should it be deemed neces-

Boston, Mass., July 3.—The parliamentary fund executive committee, in addition to the \$15,000 already sent, will forward \$3,000 to Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, American national treasurer, for immediate transmission to Ireland.

Death of a Librarian.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.-Lloyd P. Smith died yesterday, aged sixty-five. He had been the librarian and treasurer of the Philadelphia library since 1848. He was widely noted for his educational qualities and as a bibliographer. He was editor of Lippencott's magizine from 1848 to 1874, when he resigned.

THE SENTINEL.

THE SENTINEL will not issue Monday. Every business is to be suspended and the impossibility of getting news is apparent to all. The Sentinel issues a splendid supplement to-day. An illustrated sketch of the battle of Gettysburg, the "Eight Hour Wife," the Talmage sermon and other departments are given, together with a complete local and telegraph review of the day. If anything big occurs Monday THE SEN-TINEL will manage to let the people know it. In the meantime everybody will celebrate July 4.

CHARITY DAY.

All Preparations are Most Complete for the Corner Stone Laying.

The arrangements for to morrow's ceremony of the corner stone laying of the new orphan asylum are quite complete in all particulars. The streets will be sprinkled all along the line of march. The orator's stand will be in such a position that the audience can rest in the beautiful grove and hear the sermon. The procession will be, from all accounts, one of the finest ever seen in Fort Wayne.

That there will be an immense concourse of people from outside the city is a certainty. From Kendallville, Avilla and other towns on the Grand Rapids railroad, almost everybody is coming to attend the ceremonies to-morrow. From Logansport and Peru assurances have already been given that almost everybody will be in Fort Wayne. The excursion train will start from Lafayette and by the time it reaches here, carrying the crowds from Lafayette, Delphi, Logan, Peru, Wabash, Huntington, not to mention the other towns of greater State." Rev. David Kennedy, pastor. note, Fort Wayne will be jammed.

Out at the grounds decorations will be made, and along the line of march dwelling: and business houses will have displays of the national colors. The great procession will move from the neighborhood of the cathedral at 2:30 sharp, and Dwenger will preach, and at the close of his sermon the ceremonies will be begun. The offerings contributed on the occasion will be for an orphan asylum. an object of charity that appeals to humanity all the world over. The day will be a grand one in the annals of Fort

DR. GEORGE STEMEN

Arrested for Body Snatching in Obio-He Refuses to Go.

This morning an Ohio officer came here, and, on a requisition from the governor of Ohio, arrested Dr. George Stemen, son of Dr. C. B. Stemen, for complicity in the act of shipping the body of an old miser named Nicholas Lading from Delphos. The sexton of the cemetery there is now out on bail for stealing the body which came to Fort Wayne last winter for dissection in the Fort Wayne Medical college. The remains were not cut up, as The Sentinel wrote the case up prematurely and caused an exposure. They were returned to Ohio, but for some reason the officers down there did not let up, and the arrest of Dr. Stemen is their last step.

Dr. Steman refused to go to Ohio and the contest came up before Judge O'Rourke at 2 o'clock.

It will be recalled that Lading was a miserly wood-chopper. The people who are now so anxious about him, spurned him when he lived and allowed him to freeze to death in a hut and be buried in a pauper's grave, from whence he was resurrected to enlighten our students.

THE FIRES.

Two of Them Call the Department Out.

The fire department was called to box forty-two this morning where the house of Fred Friedlein, at 68 Lasselle street, was ablaze. The rear portion of the house was destroyed. The fire caught from a chimney and the loss is figured

The next alarm came from box thirtyseven, but it was false and next the firemen were summoned to box thirty-six. where a frame stable, off of South Broadway, near Reidmiller's brewery, was burned. The owner is Henry Schmidt and the loss is \$100. Hay and coal was burned.

A four year old child of Louis Rastetter is very sick with dropsy, superseded by scarlet fever and dipthe-

THE WAY TO CHURCH.

Remember the Sabbath Day and Keep it Holy.

No service in the Second Presbyterian church to morrow. Sunday school at

Trinity church, Rev. W. N. Webbe, pastor. Services at 10:45 a. m. and 6:45

p. m. All cordially invited. A good day at the Baptist church tomorrow. Come and occupy a seat with your friend. Welcome to all.

A. on Sunday at 3:30, standard time. Singing by the mail choir. All invited.

Regular service in the First Presbyterian church to-morrow morning and evening. Sabbath school at 9:30 a.m. All invited.

At the Congregational church, services at 10:30 a. m. and 8 o'clock p. m. conducted by the Rev. J. C. Cramer, of Connecticut.

You are welcome at the Grace Reformed church between Barr and Lafayette, Rev. T. J. Bacher, pastor. Morning theme, "The Gospel for the Multitude." Evening subject, sealed unto truth. Come.

You and your friends are invited to worship at the Wayne street M. E. church to-morrow. Services at 10:30 and 7:55, and Sabbath school at 2 p. m. F. G. Browne, pastor. Gcod music and free seats.

Quarterly meeting services at the Berry street M. E. church to-morrow. Love feast at 7:30 a. m. sharp. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. followed by sacramental services. Sabbath school at 2 p. m. and public services at 7:45 p. m.

At the Third Presbyterian church, regular service morning and evening. Morning subject, "Christ or Atheism." Evening subject, "The United States Cardinally and Essentially a Christian

BADLY HURT.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Oswalt in a Runaway.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Oswalt, who live four miles out on the Goshen road, upon the arrival at the grove Bishop drove to town to-day. The capers of a prancing colt caused the team of horses to run away on Cass street and a general smash-up followed. Mr. Oswalt was cut about the face and head and had his ribs broken. Mrs. Oswalt fared the worse. and Dr. H. S. Myers is not so sure she will live. Her injuries are very serious and general, her ribs being broken and her body scarred and bruised.

A Big Shortage.

Baltimore, July 3.—The shortage of R. J. Lane, the alleged embezzler of Rockland, amounts to \$247,000. Of this sum \$112,000 is in his accounts as trustee of the Washington Reed estate, according to the statement of Lewis Reed & Co.

The Great Dynamiter.

Sm. I ours, July 3.—O'Donovan Rossa will arrive from New York this evening and attend a special meeting of the Irish Land league, at which subscriptions for the Irish parliamentary fund will be solicited.

Two Men Drowned.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 3.—Two young farmers named Fred and Danie Cook were drowned late last night while bathing in a millrace in Scientific Scientific and Scientific Scientifi township.

Hydrophobia.

CAIRO, Ill., July 3.—Twenty or thirty cows have died of what is supposed to be hydrophobia in Ballard county, Ken. and many more are dying.

A Hoosier Editor Dead.

LAFAYETTE, July 3.—John Dobelbow er, for twenty years editor of the Dispatch, and a well known democratic politician, died last night.

Judge Robert Work Dead.

Hon. Judge Robert Work died twenty minutes of 2 o'clock to-day at his residence, No. 340 West Jefferson street. Judge Work was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1812, removed to Fort Wayne in 1833 and to DeKalb county in 1836. In 1865 he removed again to Fort Wayne where he has since resided, and was highly honored.

The Fruit House will be closed Monday, the 5th of July.

Wanted-Room and board for a lady, within five squares of the court house Address, "Boarder," Box 1,003, City.

A Cannon Explodes Prematurely.

And Two Men at Warren, Ohio, are Armless---The Cincinnati

News.

Song service at the Railroad Y. M. C. | Mere Boys are Principals in Most **Brutal Murders Near New** Orleans.

THE FOURTH.

Two Casualties Mark the Day at Warren.

WARREN, O., July 3.-Just before noon while firing a cannon near the park Charles Egbert and Jake Ward were severely and perhaps fatally burned. The cannon hung fire and they attempted to ram it again, when it went off, burning Ward so badly that both hands have to be amputated. Egbert's injuries are about the left shoulder and arm and are so bad he may lose his arm.

There is a tremendous crowd in the city to-day. Triumphal arches span the principal streets and the parade this morning was the largest ever seen here. Two thousand dollars worth of fire works will be burned to night.

TWO MURDERS

Committed by Boys Tnirteen Years of Age.

New Obleans, July 3.-Josephine Casta, a Cuban girl aged fifteen, was killed yesterday by Phelix Alvez, aged thirteen. The children were playing, when the girl commenced teasing the boy, who became angry and hurled a pair of scissors at the girl, the blade entering the caroted artery, from which she bled to death in forty minutes.

In a fight between two colored boys, Joseph Ellis, aged fourteen and Zepime Ferguson, aged eleven, the former was stabbed to death by the latter.

PORKOPOLIS.

Its Whisky and Big Bridge.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 3.—At a meet ing of the whisky dealers to-day, it was reported that rates were maintained everywhere except by one dealer. He was appealed to by telegraph to hold up to \$1.05 until Tuesday, when a meeting will be held to fix prices. There were sales here to-day of 1,400 barrels of finished goods on a basis of \$1.05.

The Covington and Cincinnati Ele vated Railway and Transfer Bridge company has let the contract for the masonry of their bridge across the Ohio river at this point to Mason Hoge & Co., Frankfort, Ky., and D. S Haunahan, Louisville, to be completed February 1 1887. The whole bridge, which will be one of the best in the country, is to be finished within a year. It will have elevated approaches in Covington and Cincinnati. It has not yet been determined into what depot it will lead in Cincinnati, but as Eugene Zimmerman is president of the company it is thought it will be under the control of the Chesapeake and Ohio management.

BOSS BARBERS.

Object to Sunday Law in Boston Boston, July 3.—About forty-five of the boss barbers organized last evening to contest the order closing the barber shops Sundays. Test cases will be carried to higher courts.

A Liberal Gift.

BOSTON, July 3.—The will of Moses A. Dow gives to Dow academy, of Francenia, \$60,000; to the Winchester home for aged women \$10,000; \$350,000 in private bequests and the balance of his estate to his widow. The Waverly magazine is to be sold to the highest bidder.

Schooners Seized. Halifax, July 3.—The cruiser Terror captured two more American fishing schooners from Portland, Maine, last night at Land Point.

CHOICE BITS.

The News That is Culled for the "Sentinel" Readers.

neeting will commence July 30.

The Fourth of July celebration at Terre Haute will be addressed by Senator Voorhees and H. C. Nevitt.

A reunion of the old soldiers of the Ninth and Tenth congressional districts will be held at Delphi, September 15, 16 and 17.

A game protection society has been formed at Cedar Lake with the view of putting a stop to the illegal killing of fish and prairie chickens.

There is an epidemic of horse-stealing through the counties of northern Indiana and southern Miceigan. Livery men are the worst sufferers.

The six carved basswood seeds which Pierceton farmer sent \$5 cash to procure, did not come up and produce forty-gallon gourds, as promised.

Rev. John Moeller, the Lutheran pas tor at Napoleon, Ripley county, was fined \$20 and costs of suit for the assault he made upon his wife with a glass

Warren Krapps, a Terre Haute boy, had both legs taken off last evening while attempting to jump from a freight train on which he and other boys were riding.

Private advices received here from Major M. H. Kidd, of this city, who is contesting the seat of Hon. Geo. W. Steele, is in congress, are to the effect that the case has been postponed until next session.

Benjamin Kehr, aged twenty-two, while bathing in Pigeon creek at Evansville, was seized with cramps, and died before assistance could reach him. Kehr's parents reside in Cincinnati, and were notified of the sad occurrence.

A fire in the furniture store of R. Foster, at Terre Haute last night, caused a loss of \$10,000 to the building and stock. The former is owned by Mr. John Berry, and is fully insured. Moninger's saloon, next door, was damaged \$1,000.

The proposed regetta at Lake Maxi kuckee is off. The oarsmen, Hanlan, Lee, Gaudaur and others wanted too much guarantee. A subscription of nearly \$1,000 had been secured, but this wouldnot be half enough to satisfy the

The first field trial of an endless chain sickle held in the United States occurred Wednesday, near Waveland, on the farms of James Rice and J. J. Canine. resulting in the successful operation of an endless chain sickel to the satisfaction of the many who witnessed the trial.

A few farmers of Laporte have lately been experimenting with the use of orude petroleum for killing Canada thistles, and they have become pretty well satisfied that a free application of the oil will effectually destroy the life of the thistle. The manner of applying it is to dig around the stock and pour about a pint of oil around it, letting it soak down about the root.

A meeting of the county recorders of Northern Indiana was held at Logansport on Wednesday evening to take action in the matter of keeping abstractors of titles from examining the county records. The local court decisions have been against the recorders who have refused access to the books. It is the intention of the recorders to take the question to the supreme court, claiming that the abstract men are trespassing on territory that rightfully belongs to them.

THE DEATHS.

As They are Recorded by the City Undertakers.

The following deaths occurred in this city during the week ending to-day: Child of Alex Coleman, aged 2 days, oremature birth.

Mamie Strawbridge, 6 years, diph-Robert Tutt, 35 years, jaundice.

Child of Mr. Wolf, 6 weeks, brain rouble. Ellen Morris, 6 months, cholera in

Mary Fischer, 39 years, consumption Anna E. Braun, 5 years, scarlet fever. Orilla Lawton, 75 years, old age. John Braun, 56 years, consumption.

A Big Fire.

AKRON, Ohio, July 3 .- The Phoenix Lumber company's planing mill and J. T. Davis' chain works at Cuyahoga Falls, burned yesterday. The blaze originated from a Roman candle thrown by some one on a passing railway train. Loss, \$45,000; insurance, \$11,850,

The Tippecance Battle ground camp- of the Roman Church for America.

> Cardinal Gibbons the First of a Number of Catholic Prelates to be Promoted.

Mrs. Cleveland Visits the House and Senate-The News at Washington.

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

His Promotion to be Followed by Others in the Future.

Baltimore, July 3.—The Catholic Mirror in this week's issue, prefaced its introduction to the report of the elevation of Archbishop Gibbons to the 'Cardinalate, as follows: "There is little doubt but that Cardinal Gibbon's appoinment is the first of several that will made in other Sees, as soon as an opportunity offers. At a consistory held on the 7th ult., at which Gibbons was nominated and confirmed, Leo XIII, said: 'The flourishing state of Catholicism in the United States, which developes daily more and more, and the condition and form according to which the ecclesiastical cannons of that country are formula_ ted, advise us, or rather demand that some of their prelates be received into the sa cred college."

WASHINGTON.

The News of the Day at the Capitol.

Washington, July 3.—The senate has agreed to the amendment to the river and harbor bill, appropriating a million dollars for the improvement of New

York harbor. Mrs. Cleveland paid her first visit to the house gallery this morning. She occupied a seat in the executive gallery and was accompanied by Mrs. Vilas, Mrs. Lamont and Capt. Eades. The party remained about twenty minutes. and absorbed the attention of the house to the neglect of business. The party also paid a brief visit to the senate. They occupied the seats reserved for the presidential family in the private gallery. Their presence was unknown or unob-

Representative Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has decided not to be a candidate for re-nomination.

The amendment appropriating \$1,000.-000 for the improvement of the New York harbor, has been agreed to in the

By direction of the president, all executive departments will be closed

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

How They Stand Up to Date. London, July 3.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon, 120 tories, 22 unionists, 42 liberals and 12 Parnellites have been elected to the house of commons.

Both political parties are disappointed at the results of the elections. The tories, to use the expression of Lord Randolph Churchill, were "cock sure" of making greater headway than they have achieved. The liberals profess to be gaining in spirt.

The Pall Mall Gazette pointing to the results of the elections so far, says: 'The Irish vote in England has failed to mark the wonders promised."

Obituary.

Washington, July 3.—Horace A. Whitney, a New York cashier and an employ of the treasurer's office, died suddenly about 11 this morning, from an attack of appoplexy.

THE MARKETS.

NFW YORK, July 2.—Wheat, 1@1c higher. No 2 red for July 844@85c. Corn, 1@1c higher, very quiet, 38@461. Oats, shade better, quiet, 451@461.

CHICAGO MARKET. CHICAGO, July 2.-Wheat, August. advanced to 78 c., but fell back toward the close to cash 76c. Corn, stronger, 531c. Oats, higher, 291c.

edies.

It affords me pieasure to give you this report It affords me pleasure to give you this report of the cure of our little grandchild by your Cuticura Remedies. When six mouths old his left hand began to swell and had every appearance of a large boil. We politiced it, but all to no curpose. About five months after it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more its took less time for them to break hand, and as his blood became more and more impure it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under lip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months o'd, when I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old, of one unntion (scrofula of course). He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fel adown, and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with Cuticura Remedies, using the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap immediately commenced with Curicura Remedies, using the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap freely, and when he had t ken one bottle of the Cuticura Resolvent, his head was completely cured, and he was improved in every way. We were very much encouraged, and continued the use of the Romedies for a year and a half. One sore after another healed, a heavy matter forwing in each one of these five and a half. One sore after another healed, a beny matter forming in each one of these five deep ones just before healing, which would finally grow 'oose and were taken out; then they would heal rapidly. One of these ugly hone formations I preserved. After takin a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cired, and is now, at the age of six years a strong and healthy child. The rears on himands must always rimain; his hands are strong, though we once feired he would neve be able to use them. All that physic and d for him did him no wood. All who saw the child before using the Cutleura Remedies and see the child now consider it a wonderful cure. If the above facts are of any use to you, you are at liberty to use them.

May 9, 1885.

May 9, 1885. The child was really in a worse condition than he appeared to his grandmother, who being with him every day, became accustomed to the disease.

MAGGIE HOPPING.

CUTICURA REMEDIES ATP BOID EVERYWHERE CUTICURA, the pr. at Sk n Cu e, 5-c.; CUTICURA OAP AN eXUQUALE Skin Beautifier, Zac.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, \$1.00: Prepared by the POTTER DRUGAND CREMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." ITCH NG. Scalv. P mply and Oily Skir beautified by Cuticura Soap.

Catarrhal Dangers,

To be freed from the dangers of suffocatio while ying down: to breathe f edy, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to r se refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from ain or ache; to know that no p isonous, putrid matterdeffles the brea h and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, taste and hearing; to feel that the system does not, through its veins and arteries, su k up th poison that is sured; underging and destroy is indeed a sure to undermine and destroy, is indeed to see ng beyond all other human enjoye ents To purchase immunity from such a fat should be the object of all flicted But the who have tried many remedies and physician

despair of rel ef or cure

Sanford's Hadical ure meets every phase
of 'atarrh, from a simple head cold to the
most loathsome and destructive stages. It is
local and constitutional. Instant in relieving,
permanent in curing, safe, economical and
rever-failing

never-failing. Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bot Santord's Radi' at Cure consists of the total the of the nadical Cure, one boy of Catarrha So.vent, and one Improved Inhaler, all wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for \$1.00 POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

ACHING MUSCLES.

RELIEVED IN ONE MINUTE by tha new, original, elegant, and infallible antiquote to pain and infallible antiquote to pain and infallible antiquote to pain and infallible antiquote. No a he or pain, or bruise or strain, or cough or cold, or muscular weakness, but yields to its speedy, all powerful and newerfalling pain-al-eviating powerful and never-falling, pain-al-eviating properties. At druggists 25c.; five for \$1.00; or of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Bos-

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Allen Circuit Court, of Allen county, Indiana, made at its April term, 1886, in an action wherein Albert Rosenthal et al. are plaintiffs and Helen F. Trentman et al. are defendants, the undersigned, as commissioner of the court in said section, will on any action. ection, will, on and after

the 24th Day of July, 1886,

at his office on Court street, in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, office for sale, at private sale, until 10 d, the following described real estate, situate in Allen county, Indiana, to Sixty-five feet off of the south end of lo

Sixty-five feet off of the south end of lot numbered one hundred and seven (107) in the origit at plat of the City of Fort Wayne. It is located on Ca houn street, adjoining the Aveline house, and known as the Schmal-house property, and will be sold imparcels, or or as an entirety, as may be deemed best by

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third cash; one-third in nine months and one-third in eighteen months. For the ceferred payments the purchaser will be re quire to execute his two promissory notes, with approved security, waiving valuation and approved security, and bearing six per cent. interest from date I res rve the right to reject any and al ids.

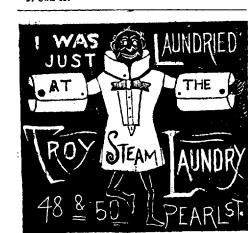
A. H. CARIER,

bids. June 28, 1886. tues thursæsat d3w&w3t

Sealed Proposals

Will be received till June 30. at 9 a. m., by the board of school trustees, at their office, for the furnishing the public schools with 189 tons of hard coal and 295 tons of soft coal, more or

Each bidder must specify the kind, quantity and qualit. of coal he proposes to deliver; all coal to be accurately weighed, of the best quality, thoroughly screened and clear, and delivered inside each building and in such quantities as may be directed by the superintendent, without further cost to the board, on or before August 14 next, and all further con needed for the schools for the year to be sup piled on the same terms as that now contract ed for. JOHN S. IRWIN, supt.



DR. T. J. DILLS Has his office at his residence NO. 108 EAST BERRY STREET Where he will give exclusive attention

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR Office bours. 9 s. m. to;8 p. m

Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer. Rase at once; no operation, or delay in business; test-ed hundreds of cures. Main office, 831 Arch st. hila. At Custer house, Fort Wayne, 9th and

Kendallville is to have a circus on the 19th of July, at which time Robinson's show will exhibit there.

The Daily Sentinel

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1886.

WHAT TO WEAR.

New Features in Tailor-Made Costumes and Recreation Suits.

SOME SIMPLE SUMMER STYLES.

Dressmaking Suggestions—Headgear fo Little Folks-Miscelianeous Fashion Notes.

Tailor-Made Costumes. While American ladies are sometimes slow to accept foreign innovations in style, they are particularly ready to introduce original ideas, which in turn, after perhaps a season's usage here, are approved of, and adopted by leaders of fashion abroad, says the Philadelphia Times. The decoration of the conveniently elastic jerseys commenced in New York almost as soon as those universally accepted waists came over, and the plain tailor-made suits were at once elaborated by sundry finishings on basques, and by adding to skirts various pleats and draperies that were not seen in the imported models from which the stylish garments were copied. Last year Worth did not hesitate to give expression to his dislike of the severe suits as being too "mannish" to be ladylike or becoming, but it is only now that Paris and English magazines are noting the desire for change.

Many ladies in Paris, says Myra, both French women and Americans, are in a state of revolt against the uniformity of the costumes designed by tailors. They are ready to admit that the cut and fit of the dresses are perfect, but they see no reason why there should not be a little variety in their style, especially in the draping of their skirts. In consequence of this mutinous feeling a wellknown Paris modiste has inaugurated tailor-made costumes designed by feminine taste, but carried out by skilled tailors. The costumes have undoubtedly gained by this amalgamation of talents, for they have all the neatness, simplicity, and perfect fit of the best tailor-made costumes, while they are far more varied and graceful in style than the majority of dresses designed as well as made by tailors.

One of these new suits is made of thin cloth, in small checkers, in various Hubbard," as used for street dress, was mixed shades of brown and red. The the result of ignorance and a blind follain skirt is cut on the bias and the tunic is gracefully draped on one side. The odd corsage is cut in an entirely new style and shows a diagonal fastening and an extra side piece in place of the usual breast pleats. A simple but very pretty costume is brightened with bands of old-gold stitching round skirt and tunic, which shows to advantage on the dark-blue material. In very finely checkered black and white cloth, which looks like a pepper-and-salt mixture, is a stylish suit. The skirt is pleated, the tunic and back breadth are draped in a novel style, and the open jacket discloses the front of a plain white waistcoat with double points.

Dressmaking Suggestions.

Steels are not now put into skirts to stay, as they used to be, says an Eastern fashion authority, but they can be taken out and run in at pleasure, for they are provided with strings or hooks, by which they can be fastened to the the dress has to be folded or packed for traveling.

Skirts are draped in various waysover plain or pleated petticoats, for The velveteen corsage and the narrow instance, a skirt of plain veiling is draped behind and pleated on each side, opening in front over a petticoat embroidered in silk and beads. Another and joined on to the skirt under the edge is of open work beige tissue, draped up of the bodice. The beaded ornaments with pretty passementerie fastenings, over a pleated petticoat in brown silk. A skirt of plain bluish gray crape falls in full double pleats over a petticoat of bayadere striped veiling. The crape skirt opens in front to show the petticoat, which also comes beyond the edge, and still another skirt of woolen guipure, draped over a skirt of French sabric is to be made up over surah. A

With such skirts various kinds of bodices are worn, such as jerseys of fine silk or woolen tricotine. Then there are bodices made of open work woolen material, or woolen lace over a silk lining, in jersey styles, without seams or pinches, and jackets are either close-fitting and double-breasted, or open in the Figure style over a plastron or small vest. Very pretty jerseys are made of silk tricotine, with a row of jet beads between each rib of the tricotine. This is to be had not only in black, but also in bronze, garnet, navy blue, and othe: colors, with the beads to match

The newest Parisian notion is to wear two skirts, one over the other and turning up to show the under one, and just here it may be of advantage to many ladies to know that the underskirts when of velvet or velveteen can be utilized for both day and evening purposes. If the dresses are to be worn at the seaside velvet should not be chosen, as the all-silk Lyons velvet is not durable and should not be ex- designs to drape over a plain color.

posed to salt or damp atmospheres. much superior fabric for such wear at far less cost is the Arcadia velveteen, which has a plush pile, with silk velvet lustre, and will outwear either plush or velvet. It is not easily defaced by dust or rain, and as it comes in rich dark colors and delicate tones it can be worn during the day or in the evening in conjunction with canvas, camel's-hair cloths, or silks, with the crepes, gauzes, and tulles used-for festival occasions.

Summer Styles. There are plenty of pretty things and plenty of new things that are not costly, writes Jenny June. The choice within certain limits—which the accepted styles of a season prescribe—is almost infinitely varied; and solid materials of good quality are so comparatively low that an expert needlewoman who can make up her own wardrobe may provide an ample outfit at small cost. Figures in summer materials are retained in thin fabrics, but in wools and thick cottons they have largely given place to stripes, and effects are produced by combinations, by contrast, by subtle harmonies, and blending of color, rather than by the introduction of something totally distinct, as trimming or applied finish. The cheap and coarse white laces, which had become literally "common as dirt," have disappeared from the satines and other cotton costumes; and a simple hem, a French fold or lace-like embroidery in the shades of the material substituted. "All-over" tucking and "all-over" open work, which created a revolution in white dresses when they made their appearance a few years ago, are now executed in and upon colors, pale-pink, gray-blue, lilac, stone-gray, and others, the embroidery done in white on another shade of the ground color. This enlarges the range of a lovely class of summer fabrics, which are not expensive, but very effective, and do not require the silk lining considered necessary for open-worked wools. The simplest designs suit best these openworked cottons, which are also well adapted to slender young figures, and are always accompanied by the fullbelted bodice; and this season often by a straight sleeve, slightly fulled in at the top and into a deep cuff which buttons over at the wrist. The squareyoked waist has retired into the background. It is still employed for children, for slender young misses, and for dressing-room gowns; but the short-lived craze for "Mother Hubbards" brought such a discredit upon them that even children consider themselves

Recreation Costumes.

fashion, irrespective of fitness.

lowing of what was supposed to be

misrepresented by it. The "Mother

A very becoming lawn-tennis suit is of a gray and pale blue striped flannel, made with a plain skirt and scarf tunic forming pockets and a pleated blouse. with a belt round the waist. The sleeves are of the Bishop shape, made loose enough to allow the free movement of the arms. With this is worn a Tam the dress, with the crown projecting over the eyes. Another dress of blue serge has skirt and scarf tunic trimmed round with at least a dozen rows of gold and satin braid.

One of the new boating dresses is made of a soft woolen stuff in a new tone, between reseda and gray. It is simply draped, the bodice is full, and is finished with a red velvet collar and cuffs in sailor shape. The only trimming on skirt and tunic consists of a sides, and so are easily removed when border of feather stitch on the material, executed in red silk.

For the races there is an odd dress of brown velveteen and green silk. tablier are cut in one. The loops on The Church may be torn and rent, but Orion? In that long period the burnthe one side and the long pointed tabs on the other are, however, separate in a variety of colors.

Among other materials mentioned for the races abroad is a cream canvas. with sprays embroidered in each merienne coloring, a deep border round, with a heavy knotted fringe at the edge matching all the tones. This novel garment of cream canvas, with open-work stripes, is made up over pink, and is very simply draped and looped with pink and brown ribbon. The front of the bodice has a vest made of flat bands of lace; it is embroidered in colors and has a large geometrical pattern formed of brown silk, stitched on the lace and subsequently worked.

The old-fashioned barege has come back to us almost entirely as it was many years ago. It has the same smooth, silky surface, but whereas the old kind used to tear easily, this barege is quite able to bear almost any strain. It has also been brought out with bayadere stripes of contrasting colorings, such as brown and blue, the broader bands edged with white lines. A capital-looking and wearing fabric is the silk fancy canvas with interwoven stripes. It drapes well, yet stands out firmly and does not crease. It comes

in a charming range of coloring. Mikado silks are shown in fantastic

SABBATH READING.

Some Interesting Reading for the Instruction of Good People.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH.

An Old Key-The Church vs. The Liquor Traffic-Respect the Body-Little Things and Little People.

An Old Key.

Last night I found an old forgotten key Deep in an unused drawer; and quick to As in my hand I took it tenderly-

For ah! I knew the story it would tell

Of a familiar door, "a vanished hand," A cheery "click" by eager children heard-Papa is home!"—Ah, little loyal band! How oft your hearts grew sick with hope

In the time after! for "Papa" went forth And came not back. Then dawned some dark

some days: The cottage home was sold; and we came North To a gray city street, to flowerless ways. On the bright steel great spots of rust had

"It would not turn so easily as then," (I thought), "and 'Rosebank' is no more

I have no claim to enter it again. May be its door has now a different lock-And O. if even I could venture there, What should I find? my misery to mock-

Ghosts of the dead-strangers' careless stere took the key and laid it out of sight: *Since thou canst no more ope the door

Of that dear home, thou needst not see light. For only doors of tears are oped by thee.

The Church vs. the Liquor Traffic. The success of the Church is just in proportion as its influence is greater than that of the liquor-traffic. Conversely, the success of the liquor-traffic is just in proportion as its influence is greater than that of the Church. Faith in the religion of Jesus Christ and knowledge of the liquor-traffic make these propositions, in a sense, axiomatic. Here, then, are two elements the ultimate success of either sounds the death-knell of the other. Two gigantic institutions, two mighty forces. are contending for mastery; one the institution of all institutions, the other villanies;" one the exponent of the of riot and turmoil; one representing the Light of the world, the other representing the prince of darkness.

Christian Advocate.

Respect the Body.

Respect the body. Give it what it riarty, in Boston Herald. requires and no more. Don't pierce its ears, strain its eyes, or pinch its feet; don't roast it by a hot fire all day, and night; don't put it in a cold draft on death; don't dose it with doctors' stuffs, try.

Little Things and Little People.

The little busy bees, how much honey Mall Gasette.

they gather! Do not be discouraged because you are little. A little star shines brightly in the sky in a dark night, and may be the means of saving many a poor sailor from shipwreck, and a little Christian may do a great deal of good, if he or she will try. There is nothing like trying. —N. W. Christian Advocate.

Bome Thrusts.

POETRY is the attempt which man makes to render his existence harmonious.—Carlyle.

IT is the greatest courage to be able to bear the imputation of the want of courage. - Henry Clay.

Ir we do not educate Indian children to our civilized life their parents will continue to educate them to their savagerý.--Morning Star, Carlisle, Pa. MEN often economize where they

have never been extravagant, and where

there is least need of it, and prudence ceases to be a virtue because it lacks wisdom and judgment.—Churchman. ONE of two things must be done in this country. Parents must spend

money to educate their children, or they must pay taxes to build penitentiaries to punish crime.—F. Holden.

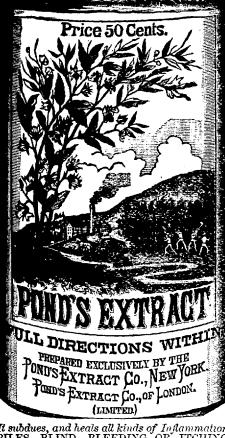
A CHANGING CONSTELLATION.

But to us perhaps the most interest

ing fact which the movements of the stars make known is the proper motion of our own sun, which, like the other brilliants of the sky, is rushing forward at a mighty pace and carrying us with him, whether we will or no, to some distant quarter where other suns are shining whose light we are vet unable to discern. This motion of itself will in time operate to change the visible appearance of the heavens. The stars which we leave behind us will grow dim; others, like Procyon, moving in a direction contrary to our own, will speed by us as they pursue headlong their mysterious journey, while the stars that lie before us will brighten as we approach. It will not be difficult, knowing the proper motion of the stars, to picture the appearance of the in our civilization that may for a period heavens at remote periods of the past increase in the same proportion; but or future, though such an attempt would once have been thought to transcend the powers of the human intellect. Applying such a calculation to Orion, we find that the appearance of the constellation will be somewhat al-"the crime of crimes," "the sum of all tered. In the course of 50,000 years some of the bright stars which sur-Prince of peace, the other the exponent | round him will have approached so close as to add their luster to the splendor of his constellation. The Three Kings will no longer be in a straight The spirit and genius of the Church line, and the appearance of the are in every sense diametrically op- parallelogram will have altered. The posed to the liquor-traffic; and while Professors of the University of Leipsic this is true, it is no less true that the thought probably that the constellation different branches of the church almost of Orion would last forever, and that to a unit conform therewith. A few the deeds of the hero they sought to years ago, when the question of slavery commemorate would be as enduring. was agitating the nation, different We are but seventy years from Waterbranches of the Church were divided, loo, and yet who now, that is not well and not until after that great question | read in military history, can tell much was forever settled on the side of right about the battles of Marengo, Austerwas the Church harmonious. While litz, Jena, Borodino, Eylau, Friedland, there may be differences in the Church | Wagram, Ligny, and the rest? Or of to-day as to its attitude towards the the great Generals of the epoch, how liquor-traffic, it is not divided upon many know much of Pichegru, Kleber, o' Shanter hat of the same material as this, the greatest question of modern Moreau, Desaix, Berthier, Davoust, times The question of slavery was Ney, Soult, Murat, Duroc, Junot, Bernecessarily a sectional one and re- nadotte, Blucher, Bulow, and Wellstricted in its limits; the liquor ques- ington, or can tell in every case which tion, on the other hand, casts its fought under the Republic, and which blighting influence over every State, under the Empire, which sided with city, village, and home in this broad | Napoleon and which against him, which he advanced, and which he ruined? To When the attitude of the Church is some, probably, the names of many of considered in connection with the these will be unfamiliar, and yet, comabolition of slavery and the greater paratively speaking, the flames of Mosquestion of the prohibition of the cow still redden the horizon, and the liquor-traffic, the outlook is such that echoes of the 400 cannon that thunwe cannot but believe that ultimately dered at Waterloo still roll in the disshe will prove victorious. But the end tance. If the lapse of less than a is not yet. The war is scarcely begun, century has made such havoc with We are on the verge of one of the fame, what shall we say of the slow greatest conflicts of modern times. ages, which will witness the change in not alone, for it is a legal, a legislative, ing ambition of the conquering hero a political question, as well as a moral will have had time to cool, while the one. But it matters not how the battle cares, troubles, and disappointments scenes may shift, the Church will be which strew the path of ordinary existmatch the velveteen, but they may be the talisman of the conflict. Let her ence will have had their roughness prove worthy of the trust.—N. W. smoothed and their asperity blunted. Fifty thousand years! Yes, it is a long vacation, and it will be impartially bestowed on all that live. W. H. Mo-A ROYAL PRINTER.

It is not generally known that Prince smother it under heavy bed covering at Ludwig of Battenberg, son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, is a practical slight occasions, don't nurse or pet it to printer. Like most of the princes of the Prussian royal house, who have and above all, don't turn it into a wine been taught either an art or cask or a chimney. Let it be "war- a trade, Prince Ludwig of ranted not to smoke," from the time Battenberg was early called upon your manhood takes possession. Re- to choose a calling, and his choice fell spect the body; don't overwork, over upon the art of Guttenberg. In the rest, or over love it, and never debase palace of his father the prince has a it, but be able to lay down, when you printing office completely fitted up for are done with it, a well worn but not a ordinary printing and book work. misused thing. Meantime treat it at Prince Ludwig prides himself on his least, as well as you would your pet ability to compete with compositors horse or hound, and my word for it, and printers who follow typography for though it will not jump to China at a livelihood. What is still more interbound, you will find it a most excellent esting is that the Princess, the eldest thing to have—especially in the coundaughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse, is a printer, too, and that the highborn pair work regularly together at the case. The latest work which has Little things and little people have come from Prince Ludwig of Battenoften brought great things to pass. berg's press is a volume of notes on The large world in which we exist is travels written by the Prince's sister, made up of little particles as small as the Countess of Erbach-Schonberg. the sands on the seashore. The vast | The book is said to be executed in a sea is composed of small drops of water. thoroughly printer-like way.—Pall PHIS IS THE GENUINE

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THROAT, use it promptly, delay is dangerous.
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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REPRESENT ATIVE.

To the Editor of the SENTINEL:
Please announce my name as a candidate for representative of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention, September 4.

Pleasant Township. eptember 4. Pleasant Township.

COUNTY CLERK.
To the Editor of THE SENTINEL.
Please announce my name as a condidate
for clerk of the Allen circuit court for one term only, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

DANIEL W. SOUDER. To the Editor of The Sentinel: Please announce my name as a candidate for clerk of the Allen circuit court, subject to

the decision of the democratic nominating convention. WILLIS D. MAIER. -

FOR AUDITOR.
To Editor of the SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for auditor, subject to the decision of the county democratic nominating convention to be held Sept. 4, next, and oblige JOSEPH J. JENKINSON.

candidate for county auditor, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention Sept. 4. Truly yours, ANDREW F. GLUTTING. To The Editor of THE SENTINEL

Mr- Editor:-Please announce my name as a

Please announce my name as a candidate for Auditor, for one term only, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention

J. B. NEIZER. Monroeville.

To the Editor of THE SENTINEL Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of county auditor, subject to the A. L. GREIBEL. lecision of the democratic nominal

COUNTY TREASURER.
To the Editor of The SENTINEL.
Please appounce my name as a candidate

for county treasurer, subject to the dec sion of the coming democratic nominating convention.

CELESTIN GLADIFUX. vention. CELESTES WESTERS TOWNShip. To the Editor of THE SENTINEL. Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of Tresurer of Allen county,

subject to the decision of the democrace convention, AD, C. CRAWFORD, To the Editor of the SENTINEL: Please announce my name as a candidate for county treasurer, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention

To the Editor of the SENTINEL.

Please announce my name as a candidate for county treasurer, subject to the decision of the coming democratic nominating con-ention.

WM. SCOTT. ion. - Lafayette township.

To the Editor of THE SENTINEL. Please announce my name as a candidate for county treasurer, subject to the decision of the coming democratic romains convention.

EDWARD BECKMAN. Washington Township. To the Editor of the Sentinel.

Please announce my name as a candidate for county treasurer, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, Sept. 4, and oblige, yours most respectfully GUSTOF GOTHE. New Haven, Adams township.

COUNTY RECORDER.

Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating contention. vention. Monroe township. To the Editor of the SENTINEL:

Please announce to the Democratic voters of Allen county that I am a candidate for the office of recorder, for one term only, subject to the decision of the democrat e convention JACOB R. BITTINGER. Editor THE SENTINEL.

At the earnest solicitation of my many friends. I have consented to become a candidate for recorder, sulject to the decision of

the democratic nominating convention.

WM. GAFFNEY. W.M. GAFFNEL:
To the editor of the SENTINEL:
Please announce my mme as a candidate for the office of County Recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. If nominated and elected I pledge myself not to ask for the second term.

MILTON N. THOMPSON.

Jefferson Township.

To the Editor of the SENTINEL: Please announce my name for the office of county recorder, subject to the decision of

the democratic nominating convention W. A. REICHELDERFER. Springfield township.

To the Editor of the SENTINEL: Mr, Editor:—Will you k ndly announce m name as a democratic candidate tor sheriff, subject to the party nominating convention. Truly yours. DEGROFF NELSON.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY. To the Editor of The Sentinet Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of Prosecuting attorney subject to the decision of the democratic convention.

JAMES M. ROBINSON.

To the Editor of THE SENTINEL.

Please announce to the 1 emecratic voters of Allen county that I am a candicate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention.

CHARIES M. DAWSON.

Jarrard is having a big run on Cabinet photographs at 60 Calboun street. 19-d&w-2t.

THE FOURTH

As it Dawned for a Soldier at Gettysburg in 1863---Holding Little Round Top.

Military Life as Seen From the Ranks of the Army---How a Soldier Feels on the Eve of a Battle.

Forming in Line for the Fight.

Most battle sketches are written from the standpoint of a commanding general or a war correspondent who saw and knew, or is supposed to have seen and known, the whole field of action. These sketches are more or less valuable contributions to history, but they do not give the civic reader a very clear idea of what war really is. The following intensely interesting sketch, written for us by Col. Charles E. Sprague, now secretary of the Union Dime Savings Institution, of New York, who served at Gettysburg in the ranks of the Forty-fourth New York regiment, tells what one soldier saw and experienced in a great battle. There is no description of grand operations in it. but as a picture of real experience in camp, on the march and on the field of battle, it is a most valuable contribution to the literature of the war. -Editor.]

Of all the homes that I have ever loved and left, tue one that has made the deepest impress on my mind is a little hut of one room, about 6x6x6, built of pine logs, sticks, sod mul and canvas. It was built "by days' works"-a good many days-and the architects, builders, masons, carpenters, pumbers and sanitary engineers were two young fellows (Eugene and I), both rather of the student class than of any mechanical bent. This residence of ours was situated in the state of Virginia, county of Stafford. Nothing in that region is described by any closer geographical limit than the county. This part of "Stahf'd" county held more population to the square mile at the time our mansion was standing than ever before or probably ever again, since the Yankee army, as our Virginia neighbors called us, had dropped down there to stay over night, and had lived there a good many months, "off and on."



THE HOUSE.

It was a rule we soldiers learned to recognize, that if you camped down at night with strict injunctions to be ready to march on at daybreak, with advice from your officers that you'd better not waste any time in getting up comfortable shelter because this was the most temporary kind of a halt, then for a certainty, if you followed this advice, you were going to be kept right in that bivouac long enough to repent not going to work at getting comfortably housed. So after some exper ence, we never took any stock in assurances of brief stay; we went right to work at house building on the assumption that we should stay a month; if we marched next day no great harm was done, but if we stayed a week we were well paid for our trouble.

This was our state of mind when we halted back of Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, at a point on the railroad which thencefor ward, possibly to this day, became known as "Stoneman's Switch." We halted at night, and bivouncked in thick pine woods, which extended for miles around. Before we left that spot for the last time that forest had disappeared; every tree had been cut, first wastefully, at shoulder height from the ground, then down to a decent stump, and then this stump was cut to the very quick. Finally we had no wood at all.

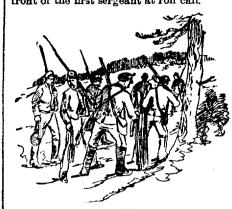
Being, as I said, aware of the long duration of supposed temporary stays in military life, this house of ours ("shanty" was the correct name in camp language) was promptly begun. In our regiment they were not so strenuous for uniformity of architec ure as in some commands, and allowed scope for individuality; a long as the line of front doors was pretty straight down the company streets, we could build our shanties of size and style to suit our tastes. Certainly, Eugene and I had about the worst looking one of the settlement.

It was, first, a cellar dug the full size of the ground plan, about two feet deep. Next came a wall of split pine logs, resting on the ground and held up by stakes, carrying up the cellar wall to a height of five feet in all. Now, the roof was of canvas, made of severa of the little shelter tents, fastened together and stretched over a ridge pole, which was supported by two stout uprights in front and rear. The front, or door, was also of canvas until we got our chimney built, later on. Our next step was to caulk our wall with mud. Glorious Virginia mud! The one product of which there was always enough. Plastic as butter, but tough as spruce guin when driet: for architectural purposes, a imirable; for pedestrian uses, We plast-red our wal, pretty tightly with this natural stucco, and banked up the lower edge. We ditched around our house, and conducted the waters into the company gutter. Our bed, which comprised ad our furniture, being also chair, sofa and table, was OHI next care. It was a spring bed. We split long, straight pine saplings and laid them crosswise of the shanty on supports which held them about level with the surface of the ground. The bed was about three feet wide. Eugene and I were both slender. When sitting on the edge of the bed our feet rested against the front wall of our mansion. Here we talked; here we smoked; here we read; in pleasant weather, with our front canvas fastened back, we conversed with our neighbors, discussing every subject under heaven, and here we sat, Eugene and I, by our own fireside after the chimney was built.

Our chimney was a picturesque structure of sods. The mortar which held together these substitutes for brick was the aforesaid mud. An open fireplace faced the right hand man of the two inmates who sat on the bed, and that man did the cooking from that position. Our chimney was a large one, covering more than half the front of the house and forming our front wall, vice

canvas removed. A wooden mantel defined the top of the fireplace. Above this the chimney tapered somewhat and ended in a Some of our comrades had doublebarreled chimneys, but we found it hard enough to steal one barrel at a time to supply those which caught fire; total loss; no

insurance. This is the biggest house which I have helped to build with my own hands, and as I get to dreaming through my past life I always work back to it; just like the house that Jack built-I guess Jack was a soldierand what made us more attached to our shanty was that we so many times bade it good-by during the month we owned it; each time we trudged away we faced our friends across the river; they laid us out like brave fellows as they were. When we found there was no use, we drifted back, without much ceremony or order, to the old camp and went to pegging away at our regular professional work as architects. Every time we had left some of the best of the boys behind and the line grew shorter in front of the first sergeant at roll call.



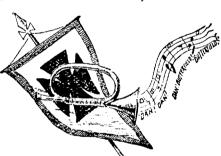
DRIFTING BACK TO CAMP.

First, we went on an excursion to Fredericksburg; things were handled badiy and back we came to the old camp; Eugene and I bailed out the cellar, put up the roof and resumed housekeeping in our old dwelling. Then our corps went on a Christmas trip up the river-a failure unrecorded in history—gave it up and came back "home." Then Burnside tried it again, and this time our old tren! Virginia mud, was against us and there was an effectual "tie up" (as we now say) of pack mules, cannon and wagons. Once more the old nome welcomed us and again we commenced improvements on our real estate in the very same spot.

We now looked upon ourselves as quartered there for the rest of the war. The hou-ebui ding activity of the regiment was too great to be satisfied with the private residences in the company streets and spent itse f upon a regimental church, really quite an imp sing structure of logs, with seats and julpit all complete, and well utilized, not on y on Sundays, but on week day evenings with debating societies, lectures and classes. So we lived till Joe Hooker issued invitations for another picnic, an eight day one, since known as Chancellorsville. This time, we thought, surely was the last. But now we came back once more, inside of the eight days, and worse used up than ever, All organization was pretty well suspended by unanimous consent and was simply "goas-you-please," but get to the old camp. That was a manœuvre we had pretty well earned, and though, like such movements as "on the right, into line," it looked disorderly, yet it got there.

So in thinking over our next trip, which fetchel us up at Gettysburg, no wonder I had to drift back to that old shanty in Stafford county. It occurs to me that the little details of our camp life are fading away, and that they are well worth sketching for the present generation, which knows not war; for this year's voter was born after the war was over.

Once more the old shanty was dismantled to the music of that long and solemn call which every soldier knew as "Strike Tents." First the brigade bugler had given it to us, after twice repeating a preface, or heading, as it were, to his proclamation, which, to every Third brigade man seemed to chant the name of our old commander, thus:



[The picture above represents the flag of the Third brigade, First division, Fifth army corps, Dan Butterfield's oid brigade, which held the Little

Round Top.] The Angel Gabriel in his musical canacity is always associated with Gen. Butterfield in the mind of any soldier of our brigade. If the bugier was not at hand, "Dan" could even sound the call himself: in fact, there were few things which a soldier of any grade ought to do, but that he could and dared. But, though his trumpeted name rallied us on many a field, he was in a higher position at this time.

Mike, the regimental bugler, next lifts his old battered coppor horn to his good natured mouth, and easy as a bird out floats his little song. His ovirture is a different one: his musical me-sage is addressed thus:

Forty, forty-four, And forty, forty-four! Forty forty-four I told you so before! Come 'come! come! come! Strike-your-tents, str.ke-your-tents, t. nts. Strike-your-tents." strike-your And good-by to the old shanty.



GEN. DAN BUTTERFIELD.

The last bugle note had ceased, and our regiment stood in line in marching order. This procedure was an unusual one when on the march, for military ceremonies on actual campaign were dispensed with as far as possible. There is a degree of elasticity about military formalities. If this had heen a review we should first have had the companies formed and taken charge of by the captains, then the companies would have marched out into line, and the regiment when complete would have been handed over by the adjutant to the colonel, who would have then marched to the place designated by the brigade commander and reported to him; and thus, in orderly, dig-

nified, though prompt succession, we might have been built upsinto divisions and corps. But while we were actually on the march, this was all cut very short, and when the companies were once in ranks no more time was wasted. The leading company was marched by its captain straight to the road we were to follow, in fours (or, as we then called it, "by the flank"), and the other companies struck into its wake, in order, by the shortest line and without wasting a yard of travel. The regiments swung into column in the same easy and informal wav, the leading regiment picking up the others without a hitch and with no fuss.

But to-day we had not quite dropped our camp manners, and as we stood there in line we were a fair specimen of an American regiment. We stood about 300, rank and file. Few regiments had anything like the nominal strength which a regiment should have. We were a very sun burned, heartylooking set of fellows; we looked as if we could eat a square meal whenever we got one. In fact, we were a set of boys. The ages of our company averaged 24, and probably there were more men about 22 than of any other age. We were not punctilious about the regulations as to dress. Our regimental uniforms of semi-zouave pattern had been turned in before Chancellorsville, and we had frock coats, blouses or jackets, just as it happened; anything blue would do. In hats and caps there was also much variety—the hideous regular army cloth cap, with slanting peak, which some turned up and some turned downeach way it looked worse: or the more nobby French shape, with straight visor, or the McClellan cap, with top falling forward; these had been sent on from home or purchased when on furlough; or the army black felt, which was generally worn with the crown depressed in the center; or other varieties of black soft hats, which were worn in spite of regulations. But everyone had on his cap or hat a red Maltese cross, the badge of our division.

Some had leggings, some had not; some old hands were in favor of stuffing the trousers into the stockings and tying them there with strings. The broad shoes given out by the government and usually styled "gunboats" were the most fashionable foot wear: this was the only part of the uniform which private enterprise did not much improve upon. Only one thing about our get-up would have pleased a military critic: our guns were clean and bright. The loads carried on our shoulders also varied, and suited each man's idea of comfort at the expense of exertion. Some clung to their knapsacks—I think only one of these got to Gettysburg in our company; some kept their overcoats, but these were soon adorning the roadsides during that hot summer, and the darkies have been wearing them ever since. The canteen, haversack and tin cup, it was difficult to dispense with; then there was a difficulty in knowing which to throw away, the rubber blanket, the woolen blanket or the piece of shelter tent. These last, through some accidental confusion, we called "ponchos;" most of us kept as many as two out of the last group of articles, and I rather think the rubber was the most popular

The Confederates greatly envied the "Yankee gum blankets," and their officers could always get them to charge very willingly if there were any likely to be had. Some few frying pans were retained, not a handy thing to carry, but a mighty handy implement to have at night. I know one man who stuck to his pan, but never had the trouble to carry it himself. Tom would carry it till noon every day for the privilege of frying next after the owner at night; Dick and Harry would take the burden the rest of the day for a similar concession. So the owner of the frying pan reveled in its enjoyment in the sweat of other fellows' brows. A perfect capitalist, but he had had the nerve to go in on the ground floor and develop the enterprise.

In our own little partnership Eugene car-

ried the most of the grub and I most of the shelter, and we seldom separated. Other syndicates were formed of three, four or five men on similar terms.

We had forty rounds of cartridges besides, and these we never used to throw away. A man always kept his cartridges. somehow. They were of paper, and though the tactics told us to bite them, we always broke them with our fingers at the muzzle and poured in the powder. The days of breech loaders had not yet fully come, and we used the clumsy ramrod. But if we felt the ball slide down easily, we knew that a smart bang of the butt on the ground would do the ramming just as well.

When our colonel had called us to attention, he sat on his horse a moment perfectly still, but with his eyes gravely scrutinizing our ranks from right to left; then, quickly bracing himself, rang out in his clear tenor voice the few commands which put us in motion on a journey of which no one knew

And now we swing along the rough Virginia roads in route step. There is very little nonsense, talk or skylarking. have long since got beyond that stage of our education and don't waste any strength in those ways. We keep approximately in our fours, but very loosely. Our "guns" slant over our right or left shoulder. We might "sling" them by the leather strap, but I have seldom seen that done. Apparently the weight is easiest carried on the shoulder, where a slight shifting eases the muscles. The officers interfere very little with us and command as little as possible. They want their breath, too, for other purposes and understand that too much fussy meddling won't go down with us. Not that we should "kick," but the officer would find that he was thus losing his hold on the

To-day our regiment leads the brigade and our brigade leads the division. To-morrow we drop back to the rear, and then gradually work up to the head again. This alternation equalizes the difficulties of marching. The head of the column has the easiest time of it. When the roads are bad the column gets "strung out." The head of the column is halted and enjoys a square rest of fifteen minutes, while the rest are getting closed up, and the last regiment just gets to its proper d.stance in time to start again.

One of the lessons of the march is to lie

down at every chance. The green soldier will stand in his tracks because he thinks the stoppage is merely a "jam" and that it won't be worth while to get down and get right up again But the seasoned marcher will go for the roadside like a shot, and drop; and if it gives him thirty seconds' horizontal rest he gets up lighter and fresher. About eight hours a day was enough of this kind of thing, and that was usually divided into equal stretches morning and evening. There was a good deal of straggling. and not much notice taken of it. It was of two kinds-the weary or lazy, who could not or would not keep up, and gradually dropped back, and the independent spirits who occasionally preferred the freedom of the woods and the side roads to the monotony of the column. "Coffee boiling" or "coffee cooling" was our name for these erratic excursions. The coffee coolers usually turned up at night, because it was not very safe to

get too far from the troops. Coffee was a great sustainer—the prime necessity at every halt. The most approved way of boiling was by suspending the cup by its bail at the end of a stick, and thus, as it were fishing for coffee. This was found a great improvement over balancing your cup on an unsteady stick of wood, which was likely to give way just at the critical moment of the boil, and demonstrate that hot coffee will put out a fire just as soon as



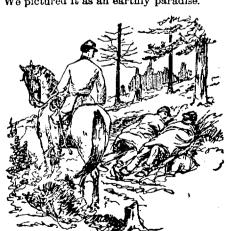
BOILING COFFEE. As to our fires, I can't remember how it was that we always had matches. I suppose we got them from the sutler. But wood was abundantly supplied, at least for a short stay. The Virginians had a custom, worthy from our point of view, of the highest commendation. They had lavishly piled all over their lands, in the form of zigzag fences, the most elegant rails of hard wood; as fences they were neither useful nor ornamental; as firewood, they were superb. When we had finally halted for the night, it was a race for the most eligible fences. I have chased a vanishing fence for some distance, at the best speed of my long legs and could not catch up with its melting lengths. No matter how wet the rail, the wood just below the surface was dry and seasoned, and we had men, expert fire lighters, who would build up a cheerful blaze in the middle of a plowed field in a pouring rain, with some fence rails and



CHASING A FENCE. Luckily we did not have much rain as we trudged northward. It is a very close thing between Virginia mud and Virginia dust, but I think I prefer the latter. So we pushed along pretty steadily, though Lee, away off at the left, certainly got ahead of us, which was a good thing in the end. One day was like another, except such little diversity as resulted from a fight at Aldie. where we took a hand with the cavalry. As we began to make four or five crossings of Goose run every day, we knew we were approaching the Potomac. We crossed at Edwards' Ferry, where the water was as clear as Lake George. We halted and rested a few days at Frederick on a beautiful farm. where the milk house was built over the most wonderful spring I had ever seen, which bulbled out in a stream as large as a barrel. Here we heard that Hooker's place had been given to our own Meade, whom we knew as a resolute, though not a kindly, man; not a man like "Charley Griffin," whom we could like, though equally resolute, because he really liked us.



Again we heard the old familiar sound of 'Dan-Dan-Dan-Butterfield-Butterfield" with his call for us to break up our camp on the noble Maryland farm, and once more march-northward still. Cherries were now ripe and we ate all we could hold. I have no doubt the acid fruit did us good on the whole, though some of us got badly doubled up. We felt in good spirits too; we knew that we were going to fight, but somehow we felt that it was going to be a different affair from the bucking against their fortifications which we had tried so many times Watalked it over and concluded the fight was going to be something like Antietam. The very atmosphere, the looks of the people and the beautiful country as we went through Maryland reminded us of our homes in the north, and as we drew near the border, we had wonderful fancies of the country north of Mason and Dixon's line. where most of us had not been for two years We pictured it as an earthly paradise.



THE COLONEL BEFORE HIS LAST FIGHT. When we reached the line, something unusual occurred. We were brought to attention; the colors, which always were covered with cases, were taken out, the drummers and fifers played, "Aint You Glad to Get Out o' the Wildernes ?" while we marched steadily in the "cadenced step" across the border into a free state. This made a good deal of impression on us, somewhat weakened afterward by finding that as to wood and water, we were not so free as before

We were now in the last days of June. On the first day of July we made our biggest march-thirty odd miles from sun to sun. That day we found that there were two kinds of people in Pennsylvania, and that only one kin i were "like our own folks," as we said. In the afternoon we heard firing away off ahead, and rumors reached us of fighting in tront. By this time there was a settled conviction in the ranks that there would be a big fight near Gettysburg.

That night we halted at midnight. The colouel commanding the brigade (it was the last fight for him) sat on his horse close to a tree, at whose foot Eugene and I had rolled

ourselves up, utterly exhausted. Mike, the bugler, was finishing his go-to-bed call of tattoo; and that colonel calmly said: "Reveille at 3." I think this was the most intensely disagreeable remark I ever heard. I resolved to defy discipline and sleep as' long as I liked, but when morning came I got up

The most of that day we were just on the edge of a fight, and that is the time you feel most uncomfortable. If a man ever tells you he felt jolly in such circumstances, you had better change the subject as you are not getting reliable information. To hear a lot of firing a little way off, and a lot of nasty, buzzing, squealing, whining noises let loose uncomfortably near you, and then to have to keep still and think of everything you don't want to think about, with no chance to blaze away in return, is not so much maddening as sickening. I know I didn't like it a bit, and would have been glad to be excused. Any man, if he once gets where the shooting isn't all onesided, can stay; he is generally too much interested to think about going.

This day at Gettysburg, I did not feel the stage fright as usual, because I was too sleepy. Every little while, as we lay down in various places, I took a snooze. Perhaps I was saved a good deal of anguish this way, and perhaps Col. Vincent did us a good turn in ordering that very early reveille. Certainly I would rather feel sleepy than

Along in the afternoon, things seemed to thicken up. They had our regiment in close column by division, and all the other regiments in the corps seemed to be formed in the same way, and these masses to be in a pretty compact line. I remember that the regulars (who constituted the bulk of the Second division) lay on our left in the same formation; that I saw the Hundred and Forty-sixth New York, of that same division, in their singular light blue and yellow uniform, coming up in place with the others. and noticed a college friend at the head of his company. As I remember, we were on pretty high ground, with higher still in front, and back on the plain came a long slender ribbon of infantry. The corps flig at the head with its Greek cross, told that this was the Sixth corps, who were finishing a tremendous march, such as we had made

But now our old brigade call of "Dan! Dan! Dan! Butterfield! Butterfield!" rang out in such an emphatic way as I never heard before, and brought us instantly to our feet. It was the last time I ever heard it in use. It seemed hardly a minute before we were marching off. We weren't told that we were going to hold the Little Round Top, but that was our mission. Some staff officer seemed to be riding ahead and showing the way, and a battery was plunging up in the most reckless manner I ever saw, at least one wheel in the air all the while, while we double-quicked up at our best speed.

It is queer how in such a moment of excitement your mind is busy with some absurdly trifling thought, and how plainly you remember this afterward. At Fredericksburg we were under a very warm enfilading fire, and the captain of Company B reported the fact to the major. My thoughts ran like this: "Enfilading! Never heard that word pronounced, though I have read it all my life. Now, first time I hear it, I am enfiladed. Practical example, like Squeers' teaching at Dotheboys Hall." Another time, at Chancellorsville, I was listening, during that heavy artillery fire, to some little birds, whose high treble notes did not seem to be in the least interfered with by the deeper tones.

I noticed several things, as we ran along, One was a cannon ball which looked as if it was passing just in front of our alert little major's face—just above his horse's ears it seemed—probably it was further off. He must have dismounted soon, for I did not see any horses after that. Another thing I noticed was a fox—the only wild one I ever naw at large: the little fellow must have been so frightened by an exploding shell, or something, as to lose all fear of men, and he

ran almost under our feet. On the way up, but before we got far, there was an old stone house, over which was the red flag. I recollect calling out: "Boys, there's a hospital; we'd better remember the way back to it." As a punishment, perhaps, for my prophecy of evil, I was the only one of the company who got there: but still it was a good thing to know.

Pretty soon we went through the woods. and as we came out there stood our old friends of the Sixteenth Michigan, who seemed to be just getting into a very scrambling sort of line, but we knew that it was there to stay.

We heard the command, up at the head of our regiment: "On the right by file into line. March!" Now, though we did not by any means go through the motions of that very complex movement as we had learned it when drilling, yet it told us just about where the colonel wanted to place us, and we got there with a rush. The command was not to be executed literally, but it was a graphic insication of our intended position. If any one thinks that drill is of no use because it can't be used in a fight, let him imagine in what words he would explain offhand to a procession of citizens, four abreast. how he wanted them to get "on the right' into line

The principal feature of the ground there was rocks. Not what they term rocks in prairie states, where a rock is the size that a small boy can throw, but what would have been recognized even in Vermont as rocksweighing half a ton or more. These were elegant things to get behind and shoot over; we appreciated them fully, for we always had to scoop up our own protection, and never had had ready-made works; ours were custom goods.

The ground in front of us ran steeply down and was full of rocks and trees. would have been a considerable exertion for a fat man to come up without opposition. Almost the instant our company got behind the rocks some one said, "There they come,' and just for a half second I could see "them" dodging zig-zag among the trees down the hill. I never saw them again distinctly, for instantly we began to fire. There was no order to do so-there seldom is; on the contrary I heard the colonel yelling "Coase firing!" and Make repeating it with his bugle. It reminded me of the birds at Chancellorsville—and we did not heed it any more than we should the birds. It was bangity, bang, bang into the smoke ahead of us, and rip, zip, squ'lch just over our heads. The latter sounds were from the Johnnies' bullets, and very likely ours went over their heads, too. Once in a while they would get very close and a red star of flame would jump right out of the smoke at every discharge. These times they would be pretty apt to hit some

of our boys. As I was kneeling down and loading, one of our boys, partly in front of me, got a bullet through both legs—so I knew afterward, for he died in the hospital near me, my mother standing by him. The bullet, anyway, after doing this work, struck me on the inside of the leg without cuiting my trowsers. and I saw it drop. It must have been spent by crushing through his two legs. I thought how I wished I had time to pick it up as a souvenir. A week or two after, when I next undressed, I was reminded of this ball by

finding quite a big bruise on my leg. I don't think any one was afraid now, or cared for anything but getting rid of his cartridges. We were not good marksmen; I suppose if we had been we should have

been more deliberate and should have made less smoke and done more execution. Target practice had been very little attended to.

I don't know how long it was before they got me. I know we had not budged from our general position, though many were killed in their tracks. I can't remember seing any one go away wounded. As one of those red flashes came out of the smoke I felt some one poke me very hard, jab me, in fact, on the left shoulder with a big stick: from the end of the stick spread in every direction needlepricks, like an electric battery. That's the way it felt; the fact was a rifle ball had bored through me. I did not exactly realize what had happened; I was not knocked over, my gun was still in my right hand; I did not understand it yet. I looked at my shoulder and saw a hole in the jacketa knowing that no hole had been there a little before it dawned at last upon my stupidity that I was hit. It seems so queer to a man that he should be struck; so very natural that it should be some one else. As soon as I saw the hole in front I twisted my head around to see if there was another behind; to my relief there was one. I had a great dread of a ball in me which would have to be extracted.



LOOKING FOR THE BULLET HOLE.

So I found myself a wounded man before I knew it. My next reflection was that it hadn't hurt much. One tooth-pulling is worse than a dozen shootings like that.

Now I laid down my gun and resolved to retire. We were not at the crest of the hill. but a little down; so in going back I had first to go up hill a little. Here the rip-zip noises were a good deal thicker than where I had been; these were the same balls that went over our heads.

I saw one of our officers, and pointed to the hole in my coat as an excuse for my leaving the entertainment. The excuse seemed acceptable.

As I got over the crest of the hill the bullets did not annoy me any more. I had obliqued to the left in retreating, having the instinct to find that hospital flag. So I passed behind part of the Sixteenth again, and had my last glimpse of Col. Vincent. The Sixteenth seemed to have fallen back, but in an orderly way, so that I supposed it was by command.

As I went on my arm was very awkward. It hung straight down and was very heavy. I was like a young mother with her first baby and did not know how to carry it. I had to walk slowly and felt very tired. Probably I had bled a good deal. Away back behind a tree I found a soldier; he was on the opposite side of the tree to the shooting and appeared to have a chill. As he seemed to have his canteen full of water I lay down by him and told him to pour it on my shoulder. He obeyed with alacrity: perhaps he was relieved at finding I did not drive him to his regiment. The water soon enabled me to get up and go on, and I went straight to the old stone house where I had seen the hospital flag; I do not think, however, I went at all by the same road that the



A FRIENDLY COMRADE As I reached the back door of the stone house some very German person received me with the remark: "Oh, we can rate noting for you here." Still I pushed in, assisted by an able-bodied Contederate who proved more hospitab e than the host. He nad stayed in our lines in order to be with a Confederat officer. Gen. Sibley, who was dying. I waiked into the middle room of the house, which was the "old folks" bedroom. In front was a par-lor, the floor covered with wounded men of both armies. As I lay on the floor with my head unsupported I felt as if my neck was breaking; and when a middle-aged woman came into the room I asked her to put something under my head, but she did not seem to understand. Luckity, as I was not in good condition for gesticulating, I knew enough German to say: "Etwas unter dem kopf," and she obligingly put some old matting

under me.
The "old folks'" bedtime came rather early. Soon after the firing had ceased for the night my worthy German bost and hostess came into my bedroom and cl mbed up on their high, fat bed. In the meantime each soldier lyin; in the house had adopted some kind of a sound which he repeated at pretty regular interval. I can hear some of them now as I think of it. These smothered groans, and sighs and breatnings—none of them very loud, but intense—recurred often enough to be rather depressing Soon there were added to the strange concert a snore by the old man and another, a different one, by the old woman. And so we passed the night, each repeating his own note of endurance, and the "old folks" calmly sleeping through it all. The most painful sound was the word "water." I think it must have been that Confederate general who repeated it. The clock was just as unconcerned as its owners and struck the hours at immensely long intervals. I heard them all, and they were the only sounds I was glad to hear that might. My elderly roommates seemed much refreshe: next morning, but I did not see anything more of them, as they went down cellar and very sensibly stayed there all the next day, which was the day of the artillery. Such a noise was made that I am not surprised that persons, especially nervous, sensitive people, should wish to avoid it. The younger woman brought me some chicken broth, or something like it, in the

morning.

I dreaded another night in that old house. It quiteswarmed with surgeons and chaplains that day, until some shells exploding quite near reminded those officers of duties which called them away. After dark, as I began to dread the chorus of wounded men, distressing through the day, but far more so in the still night, I was carted away in a racking ambulance and laid on strawnear the creek. My roof was a sagging piece of canvas which, when saturated, conducted the rain directly upon me; and if on the next morn-ing an old chaplain who knew me had not given me a full tumbler of whisky I think the 4th of July then dawning would have been my last. CHARLES E. SPRAGUE.



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AN EIGHT-HOUR WIFE.

The society in which Mrs. Wellington moves with becoming grace and dignity is accustomed to admire her mainly for her superior intelligence. She is a woman of views, in other words-and the mother of twins, it is proper to add. Her husband points to her with pride, as a man possessing such a wife should do, and listens to her with deference under all circumstances. And so when she said to him recently that she proposed to adopt the eight-hour doctrine in the management of her domestic affairs, he merely smiled in a slow and vague way and waited for her to speak further. "I have been thinking about the matter," she continued, "and I see no reason why the advantages of such a reform should be limited to the shops and factories. It may be only a woman's whim, but it seems to me that the plan will work quite as well in household industry. At any rate, I am going to try it. I am an eight-hour woman, Richard dear, and after to-day this will be an eight-hour house.'

"I had not considered the subject in that light," Mr. Wellington observed, with an air of surprise and confusion.

"I dare say you haven't," his wife returned, "but you must be able to see at a glance that no one kind of labor has any right to ask special privileges in such a case. It is absurd, Richard dear, don't you know, to say that there should be days of different lengths for different classes of people. If the butcher, the baker and the candlestick-maker can do sufficient work in eight hours, so can the housekeeper and the assistants-and of course, with more leisure, they can give more attention to books, music, painting and other forms of culture, and thus make themselves better and happier without neglecting their practical duties."

"But are you sure," Mr. Wellington ventured to ask, "that household work is of a nature which can be adapted to arbitrary conditions of time and season? It occurs to me that I have often heard you say a woman's work is never done; and I must say I don't see how you are going to shorten it by trying to dispose of it in eight hours instead of ten or twelve."

"That is sophistry," Mrs. Wellington promptly answered, "as you would know if you had studied this eight-hour problem in a careful and unprejudiced manner. The statistics show, Richard dear, that in all the industries where the hours of labor have been reduced the production has been increased, which proves that it is a mistake to suppose that the longer a person labors the more he accomplishes.

"Undoubtedly," Mrs. Wellington continued, in earnest tones, "the time will come when the triumphs of inventive genius will practically absolve us from the necessity of labor of any sort; but we must approach that halcyon state by degrees, and logically. Patience and logic, Richard dear, are the two great secrets of progress in this world."

This may or may not have seemed conclusive to Mr. Wellington, but at least it silenced him; and the discussion was not renewed until the next morning, when he discovered that he must wait an hour later than usual for his breakfast. It would not do, Mrs. Wellington explained, to have the day's labor begun too early under the eight-hour system or it would end too soon-a proposition which Mr. Wellington had to confess was too simple for argument, and yet it embarrased and provoked him. Of course he could see that to have breakfast at 7 o'clock, as had been his habit, and luncheon at 12, would cause his dinner to be served before 3, instead of being delayed until 6. Indeed, as it was, he would be required to dine between 4 and 5, and that did not suit him at all. "I'm sorry," Mrs. Wellington remarked, "but I'm sure you will soon get used to it. These things are matters of habit only, and we can afford to change our habits in as important a respect as that of times of eating when we knew that more leisure is to be gained thereby, and greater opportunities of culture and enjoyment."

He did not get used to it, however.

The theory, as presented by his capable and excellent wife, was reasonable and beautiful enough, but somehow it did not operate satisfactorily. He was always sure of his breakfast-and that was about all. Luncheon was ready for him at the appointed time, but if he happened to be fifteen minutes late, he found the table cleared, and Mrs. Wellington ready with a statement to the effect that in an eight-hour house promptness was impera-tive, and no allowance could be made for accidents. It was still worse at dinner. He tried his best to reach the house in time, but his business was so apt to hold him in spite of his endeavors that he failed very much oftener than he succeeded. Time and again he arrived just on the stroke of the eighth hour, only to be told that it was better for a man to go without his dinner than for the servants to be asked to forego any part of their liberty and their chance of mental improvement. Even if they were willing to remain and wait upon him, for extra pay, Mrs. Wellington would not permit them to do so. "They are superficial creatures," she would say, "and do not realize that consistency is the soul of logic and one of the first of virtues. They must not for any reason be deprived of so much as a minute of the leisure which the eight-hour system insures them for the purpose of study and reflection in this regard. And besides, if this is to be an eight-hour house, the insiduous notion of compromise must not be allowed to come into it. You can get dinner at the restaurant, Richard dear. It is inconvenient, I know, but you can't expect me to be weak and silly where a question of principle is at stake."

And so it came to pass that Mr. Wellington ate most of his meals away from home. There appeared to be no way to avoid this alternative unless he should quit business and give himself up entirely to the task of adjusting his life to the eight-hour doctrine. He did not blame his wife-Mrs. Wellington was not a woman to be blamed for anything; but he did wonder at times if she was not simply mistaken, and if she would not

have cause to regret her singular experiment.

It seemed as if the whole internal economy of the house had been upset and reversed. A spirit of irony permeated the establishment. The shortening of the hours of labor appeared to have multiplied the opportunities for things to get mixed and to go crooked. That is to say, it so struck Mr. Wellington. He could not possibly accustom himself to the situation. He thought about it, dreamed about it, and in a mild, but definite form, swore about it. "My wife is a treasure," he would soliloquize; "but she is a woman, also; and say what you will about 'em, the best of women have their drawbacks. If it isn't too much of one thing it's too little of another. Mrs. Wellington would be perfect if she wasn't so logical. And she wouldn't be so logical if she had a little more sense of humor." Sometimes it seemed to him that he would almost be willing to spare her wonderful gift of philosophy if she would only manifest instead of it a capacity for seeing the ridiculous side of affairs. But she was obdurately and indefatigably serious, and there was an end of the matter.

It must not be supposed, however, that Mr. Wellington was himself always inclined to give preference to the humorous view of the case. He would have been glad to do so, but the fun was too frequently of that grim character which easily becomes a pain. Such, for example, was an experience he had one night with the twins. Next to his wife, he loves and prizes those two infants. When they smile and crow he is in ecstasy; when they fret and cry he suffers the keenest distress. So, when they were taken that night with a joint and decided colic his anxiety knew no bounds. Mrs. Wellington sat at one side of the table reading, and the nursegirl at the other busy with a drawing lesson, and neither of them gave any heed whatever to the moaning twins. "The children are sick," Mr. Wellington declared, "or hungry, or something;" but the remark attracted no attention. He rocked them to and fro, with gradually increasing concern, and frequently repeated the statement-and still there was no response. The nurse took the precious pair from the cradle and began walking the floor with them. Mrs. Wellington looked up from her book after a time and said, placidly: "Richard, dear, this is an eight-hour house, and there's nobody on duty now; the children will have to shift for themselves."

If this burden had been anything on earth but the blessed twins, Mr. Wellington would have dropped it in wonder and dismay. As it was, he stopped suddenly, and drawing his offspring to his breast with clumsy fervor, said just one word. It was "Je-ru-s'lem!" The exact impression that he intended to convey by this abrupt specification of a remote and sacred city was not apparent. Perhaps he did not himself know precisely what he meant; perhaps it was not what he really wanted to say. Mrs. Wellington looked at him interrogatingly, and the nurse-girl's pencil fell and her face turned pale. "If this is a joke," she went on directly, "I must confess that I can't see the point." The idea of Mrs. Wellington being guilty of a joke was so grotesquely improbable that even she was tempted to laugh at it. "If there is any amusement to be derived from hearing two children cry in this pitiful way," he continued, "I am too stupid to comprehend it. The kids are sick, or at least unhappy, and being their father, I'm not able to feel funny over such a thing"-and he carefully replaced them in the craole, and rocked them with

rapid and dizzying vigor. "Richard dear," Mrs. Wellington said in kind but firm accents, "your devotion to your children does you credit. It shows that you have a good heart. But where sentiment and logic conflict, the head and not the heart should rule. It is unfortunate that children are so constituted that they can't accommodate their little aches and aspirations to the demands of reason and principle. But reason and principle remain just the same. I'm sorry our dear twins have to be neglected; being their mother, my impulse is to comfort and delight them at any cost to myself; but I am an eighthour woman, and this is an eight-hour house, and I must be consistant. If you care to give them some paregoric or soothing syrup, Richard dear, it might help them; but as a matter of logic, I am bound to let them alone."

This episode of the twins and their colic persuade Mr. Wellington thoroughly that the eight-hour system was not practicable for domestic uses. That could not be a sound or wholesome doctrine, he had to believe, which caused a mother to turn her back on her own children because their wants were not expressed and their rights asserted within a given onethird of the twenty-four hours of a day. The more he pondered over it the surer he was that Mrs. Wellington, with all her ability, had for once in her life blundered. It was glaringly clear to him that while eight hours might answer for some kinds of labor, it would never do to limit household work in that absolute style. He had the utmost respect for his wife's courage of conviction and purity of motive and design, but he could not shut his eyes to the fact that her perseverance in this matter was gradually transforming their once harmonious and felicitous home into a ghastly tumult and mockery. He could see that with the best intentions in the world, Mrs. Wellington was not equal to the task of making eight hours serve the purpose of ten, twelve, or more by merely willing that such a result should ensue; and if Mrs. Wellington could not do it, what woman could?

He scarcely dared to hope that he could convince Mrs. Wellington that she had permitted her firmness and integrity as a logician to smother her good sense as a wife and mother; but he resolved to make the trial. She listened to him atentively as he recounted the numerous annoyances to which the establishment was subject by reason of this peculiar attempt at reform. She could not have failed to notice, he urged, that a certain measure of time was required to perform a certain amount of work, and that

whatever the statistics might say, it was not true that the productive capacity of industry could always be increased by shortening the period of exertion. If things would uniformly so occur, he admitted, that they could be dealt with at stated and arbitrary intervals, then it might be possible to give successful effect to such a theory; but things could not be counted upon to happen in that gracious and convenient manner, particularly in the domestic line, and so the question could not be decided by a strict appeal to logic. Something must necessarily be pardoned, he insisted, to circumstances. A man could not always come to dinner at a fixed instant, like a piece of machinery, or a climax in a dramatic production; bread could not always rise for baking at a foreordained moment, regardless of intervening conditions; babies could not always have colic precisely when their mothers and nurses could most readily give them attention; and so on, and so on.

To his great surprise and gratification, when he had finished, a sunny smile overspread his wife's countenance; and then she laughed. He seized her hands, and pressed them warmly. She looked into his eyes, not as a woman of views, but as a co-parent of twins, and a creature of joy and love. He could not resist the inclination to embrace her. She had at last realized the absurb aspect of her project, and that meant, he quickly surmised, that she was ready to abandon it.

"Richard dear," she said, as soon as she could check her rippling laughter, "you are not logical and I suppose you never will be. But you are very kind and patient, and it really doesn't seem quite right to shorten the days by diminishing your comfort and happiness in any respect."

"There is to be a change, then?" he eagerly inquired.

"For your sake, Richard dear, this ceases to-day to be an eight-hour house,' she answered.

"And you are no longer an eight-hour woman?" he added. "There can not be too many hours in the day," she said softly and sweetly, "for a woman who has such a husband as mine to love and please."-St. Louis

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june2-tf

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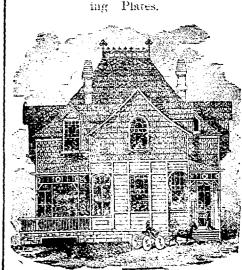


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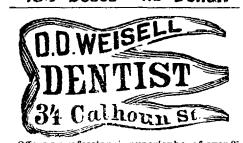
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AN ISLAND VISION.

The Twelve Gates of Pearl as Discussed Among the Thousand Islands.

Talmage and a Large Portion of His Congregation Take an Outing.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., June 27.— Special.]—The congregation of the Brookfrom the surrounding villages joined them! lo-day. Dr. Talm ge's subject was "An Island Vision," and his text Revelation i., 9: "I. John, was in the isle that is called Patmos," and Revelation xxi., 21: "And the twelve gates were twelve pearls." The preacher said:

Sabbath morning finds us amid the Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence. Amid the enchantment of the scenery some of us are like Paul when he said Whether in the body or out of the body I cannot tell." Not having read the geologists' account of how this region was formed. I may surmise that after the St. Lawrence began its majestic roll, these am reminded how much the islands of the world have had to do with sacred and profane history. Elba, from which Napoleon started for his last struggle, and St. Helena, tarianisms. If a Presbyterian is bigoted, where he ended it; island of Guernsey, he brings his Westminster assembly in exile until republicanism in France where Adoniram Judson stood, a flaming bath morning, see the same glittering

from the city of which I am now speaking latch, when there are twelve gates, and no weather beaten merchantmen or frigates | they are twelve pearls. with scarred bulkhead have ever come. There has been a vast immigration into as our natural vision can descry.

"There is no such city," says the unde-

figuratively. I bring in reply to this what that Jesus lifted. 'hrist said, and He ought to know: "I go ing, or to walk in air, or to float amid the in- to God. Twelve gates, but one heaven. tangibles. You may say: If there be material organisms, then a soul in heaven will the compass toward which these gates look. is? Here comes a crowd of souls up to be cramped and hindered in its enjoyments; They are not on one side, or on two sides, the gate, and they say: "Let me in. Let but I answer: Did not Adam and Eve or on three sides, but on four sides. This organisms?

Herschel looked into the heavens. As a pitch their ten's for the night take one pearls.

In the first place I want you to examine gate a representation of intertwining foli-Gates of wood and iron and stone traceries stories of past suffering and of gladness to come. There is no wood or stone in that gate, but from the top to the base and from side to side it is all of pearl. Not one piece picked up from Ceylon banks, and another piece from the Persian Gulf, and another from the island of Margaretta: but one solid pearl picked up from the beach of everlasting light by heathen into glory?"

of heaven swings, struck through and drip-

ping with the light of eternal noonday! one pearl. The government of Portugal a concert two thousand children sing your boasted of having a pearl larger than a soul is enraptured within you. Oh! the pear. Cleopatra and Philip II. dazzled transport when fifteen thousand million the world's vision with precious stones. little ones stand up in white before the But gather all these together and lift throne of God, their chanting drawing out them, and add to them all the wealth of all the stupendous harmonies of Dusselthe pearl fisheries, and set them in the dorf and Leipsic and Boston! Pour in panel of one door, and it does not equal through the twelve gates, O ve redeemed! this magnificent gateway. An almighty banner lifted, rank after rank, saved bathand hewed this, strung this, polished talion after saved battalion, until all the lyn Tabernacle this year has made a pil- this. Against this gateway on the one city of God shall hear the tramp, tramp. grimage to this place, accompanied by Rev. side, dash all the splendors of earthly Crowd all the twelve gates. Room yet T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., their pastor, beauty. Against this gate on the other Room on the thrones. Room in the man-Many hundreds of them left Brooklyn yes-side, beat the surges of eternal glory. O, sions. Room on the river bank. Let the terday, arriving here last evening, and will the gate! It strikes an infinite trumpet of invitation be sounded until all remain until Tuesday. Special trains of charm through everyone that passes it. earth's mountains hear the shrill blasts and cars were provided for them. A multitude One step this side of that gate, and we are the glens echo it. Let missionaries tell it paupers. One step the other side of that in pagoda, and colporteurs sound it across gate, and we are kings. The pilgrim of earth going through, sees in the one huge pearl all his earthly tears in crystal. O, Bedouin careering across the desert. News! gate of light, gate of pearl, gate of heaven, for our weary souls at last swing open.

When shall these eyes Thy heaven-built walls And pearly gates behold.
Thy bulwarks with salvation strong,
And streets of shining gold?

Oh, heaven is not a dull place! Heaven is not a contracted place. Heaven is not a stupid place. "I saw the twelve gates and they were twelve pearls.

that, and he says to the world: "You go odist is bigoted, he plants two posts, and pearly gates. If God will help us, we can for themselves and then demand that the small-souled man, when did God give you | shut! Our subject speaks of a great metropolis, the contract for making gates? I tell you the existence of which many have doubted. plainly I will not go in that gate. I will Standing on the wharf and looking off upon go in at one of the twelve gates I choose. the harlor, and seeing the merchantmen Here is a man who says: "I can more coming up the bay, the flags of foreign easily and more closely approach God nations streaming from the top-gallants, you immediately make up your mind that brother, then use the prayer-book." Here those vessels come from foreign ports, and is a man who says: "I-believe there is only you say: "That is from Hamburg, and one mode of baptism, and that is immerthat is from Marseilles, and that is from Southampton, and that is from Havana," Anyhow I say: "Away with the gate of and your supposition is accurate. But rough panel and rotten posts and rusted

that city but no emigration from it- so far church? Would you make all Christendom let a great multitude in, there are twelve vont astronomer. "I have stood in high that all people shalt eat the same kind of tow is with a mighty telescope and have food without reference to appetite, or wear of earth who have not repented of their swept the heavens, and I have seen spots the same kind of apparel without reference wickedness. If one of these nefarious men on the sun and caverns in the moon, but to the shape of their body. Your ancestry, who despised God should come to the gate no towers have ever risen on my vision, no your temperament, your surroundings, will one of the keepers would put his hand princes, no temples, no shining streets, no decide whether you go to this or that church, on his shoulder and push him into outer massive wall. There is no such city." and adopt this or that polity. One church darkness. There is no place in that land Even very good people tell me that heaven will best get one man to heaven and anis not a material organism. but a grand other church another man. I do not care and defrauders, and all those who disgraced spiritual fact, and that the Bible descrip-thens of it are in all cases to be taken you only go through one of the twelve gates. If a miser should get in there, he would

to prepare" not a theory, not a principle, not tell at what gate they came in. One he would set fire to the mansion. not a sentiment; but "I go to prepare a Lord. One faith. One baptism. One If a libertine should get in there, place for you." The resurrected body implies this. If my foot is to be reformed from the dust it must have something to get in?" "I came through the third gate." Only those who are blood-washed and tread on. If my hand is to be reconstructed it must have something to handle. If my through the eighth gate." "Adoniram Jud-"Adoniram Judeye, having gone out in death, is to be re-kindled. I must have something to gaze on. through the seventh gate." "Hugh Mc-Your adverse theory seems to imply that Kail, the martyr, how did you get through?" the resurrected body is to be hung on noth- "I came through the twelfth gate." Glory In the third place, notice the points of

have plenty of room in the garden of Eden? is no fancy of mine, but a distinct annouce-Although only a few m les would have de- ment. On the north, three gates; on the famous for my charities. And having done scribed the circumference of that place, south, three gates; on the east, three gates; so many wonderful things for the world, they had ample room. And do you not on the west, three gates. What does that now I come up to get my reward." A voice suppose that God in the immensities can mean? Why, it means that all nationalities from within says: "I never knew you." build a place large enough to give the whole are included, and it does not make any dif- Another great crowd comes up and they race room, even though there be material ference from what quarter of the earth a man comes up; if his heart is right there is highly honorable on earth and the earth a gate open before him. On the north, bowed very lowly before us. We were Swiss guide puts his alpenstock between three gates. That means mercy for Lap- honored on earth, and now we come to get the glaciers and crosses over from crag to land, and Siberia, and Norway, and our honors in heaven." And a voice from crag, so Herschel planted his telescope be- Sweden. On the south, three gates. That within says: "I never knew you." Antween the worlds and glided from star to means pardon for Hindostan, and Algiers, other crowd advances and says: "We star until he could announce to us that we live in a part of the universe but sparsely That means salvation for China, and Japan, moral indeed, and we come up to get apstrewn with worlds; and he peers out into and Borneo. On the west, three gates. propriate recognition." A voice answers: immensity until he finds a region no larger That means redemption for America. It "I never knew you." than our solar system, in which there are does not make any difference how darkfifty thousand worlds moving. And Prof. skinned or how pale-faced men may be, proach the gate, and one seems to be Lang says that by a philosophic reasoning they will find a gate right before them. spokesman for all the rest, although their there must be somewhere a world where Those plucked bananas under a tropical voices ever and anon cry: "Amen! Amen! there is no darkness, but everlasting sun- sun. These shot across Russian snows This one stands at the gate and cries: "Let shine; so that I do not know but that it is behind reindeer. From Mexican plateau, me in. I was a wanderer from God. I simply because we have no telescope pow- from Roman campana, from Chinese tea- deserve to die. I have come up to this erful enough that we cannot see into the field, from Holland dike, from Scotch place not because I deserve it, but because I land where there is no darkness at all, and Highlands, they come, they come. Heaven have heard that there is a saving power in catch a glimpse of the burnished pinnacles. is not a monopoly for a few precious souls. the blood of Jesus." The gate keeper As a conquering army marching on to take It is not a Windsor castle for royal families.

a city comes at nightfall to the crest of a It is not a small town with small popula
Jesus! "That is the pass-word, Jesus! "And they pass in and they surmountain from which in the midst of the tion, but John saw it and and he noticed round the throne, and the cry is: "Worthy landscape they see the castles they are to that an angel was measuring it, and he is the Lamb that was slain to receive capture, and rein in their war chargers and measured it this way, and then he meashalt and take a good look before they pitch ured it that, and whichever way he meastheir tents for the night; so, now, coming ured it, it was fifteen hundred miles; so ing." their tents for the night; so, now, coming used it, it was fifteen hundred miles; so ing," Oh, when heaven is all done, as we do on this mountain-top of prospect, that Babylon and Thebes, and Tyre and and the troops of God shout "The castle is I command this regiment of God to rein in Nineveh, and St. Petersburg and Canton, taken," how grand it will be if you and I their thoughts and halt, and before they and Pekin and Paris, and London and are among them! Blessed are all they whe New York, and all the dead cities of the good, long look at the gates of the great past and all the living cities of the present "And the twelve gates were twelve added together would not equal the census

of that great metropolis. Walking along the street you can, by the the architecture of those gates. Proprietors contour of the dress or of the face, guess of large estates are very apt to have an or- where a man came from You say: "That namented gateway. Sometimes they spring is a Frenchman; that is a Norwegian; that an arch of masonry; the posts of the gate is an American." But the gates that gather flanked with lions in statuary; the bronze in the righteous will bring them in irrespective of nationality. Foreigners somelife frozen into the stone. Babylon those who left their native clime and longed had a hundred gates; so had Thebes. for it until they died. But the Swiss coming to the high residence of heaven will not guarded nearly all the old cities. Mos-lems have inscribed upon their gateways eternal hills. The Russian will not long inscriptions from the Koran of the Mo- any more for the luxuriant harvest fields he hammedan. There have been a great left, now that he hears the hum and the many fine gateways, but Christ set his rustle of the harvests of everlasting light. swung a gate such as no eye ever gazed on. go back again to the earthly court, now untouched of inscription. With the nail that they stand in the palaces of the sun. of his own cross he cut into its wonderful Those who once lived amid the groves of now that they stand under the trees of life that bear twelve manner of fruit.

is passing through the gates. They are going up from Senegambia, from Pataheavenly hands and hoisted and swung that the majority of the people in those

You know how one little precious stone on in Africa go straight into the skies—they your finger will flash under the gaslight. die in infancy. One hundred and sixty But, oh, the brightness when the great gate generations have been born since the world was created, and estimate that there must be fifteen thou-Julius Cesar paid 125,000 crowns for sand million children in glory. If at News! A glorious heaven and twelve gates to get into it! Hear it. O you thinblooded nations of eternal winter on the north three gates. Hear it, O you bronzed inhabitants panting under equatorial heats on the south three gates.

But I notice when John saw these gates they were open—wide open. They will not always be so. After awhile heaven will have gathered up all its intended pop-In the second place, I want you to count ulation, and the children of God will have the number of those gates. Imperial parks come home. Every crown taken. Every islands were dropped into it out of the and lordly manors are apt to have one ex- harp struck. Every throne mounted. All pensive gateway and the others are ordi-the glories of the universe harvested in the heavenly landscapes. Islands above us, pensive gateway and the others are ordithe glories of the universe harvested in the islands below us, islands all around us, I harv; but look around at these entrances to great garner. And heaven being made up. heaven and count them. Hear it, all the of course the gates will be shut. Austric earth and all the heavens! Twelve gates. in, and the first gate shut. Russia in, and I admit this is rather hard on sharp sec- the second gate shut. Italy in, and the tarianisms. If a Presbyterian is bigoted, third gate shut. Egypt in, and the fourth gate shut. Spain in, and the fifth gate where the great soul of Victor Hugo chafed catechism, and he makes a gateway out of shut. France in, and the sixth gate shut. England in, and the seventh gate shut. drove back despotism; isle of Borneo, through there, or stay out." If a Meth- Norway in, and the eighth gate shut. Switzerland in, and the ninth gate shut. evangel; the island of Caprera, where he says: 'Now you crowd in between Hindostan in, and the tenth gate shut. Garibaldi rested after the emancipation of those to posts or stay out." Or perhaps Siberia in, and the eleventh gate shut. Italy; island of Cyprus, where Barnabas an Episcopalian may say: "Here is a All the gates are closed but one. Now, let preached; island of Melita, on which Paul liturgy out of which I mean to make a gate. America go in, with all the islands of the was ship-wrecked; and last of all, but mightier than all and more impressive than all, the island of Patmos, of which my text speaks, and from which St. John, the exited Ephesian gospelizer, saw the twelve nations, there are men who make one gate pearl begins to move on its hinges. Let two mighty angels put their shoulders to from these Thousand Isles, on this Sab-whole world go through it. I abhor this the gate and heave it to with silvery clang. bath morning, see the same glittering contractedness in religious views. Oh, Tis done! It thunders! The twelfth gate

> Once more. I want to show you the gatekeeper. There is one angel at each one of these gates. You say that is right. course it is. You know that no earthly palace, or castle, or fortress would be safe without a sentry pacing up and down by night and by day; and if there were no defenses before heaven, and the doors set wide open, with no one to guard them, all the vicious of earth would go up after a while, and all the abandoned of hell would go up after a while, and heaven, instead of being a world of light, and joy, and peace, and blessedness, would be a world of dark-"What," say you, "would you resolve all ness and horror. So I am glad to tell you the (hristian church into one kind of that, while these twelve gates stand open to worship in the same way, by the same angels to keep some people out. Robesforms?" O no! You might as well decide pierre cannot go through there, nor Hildepierre cannot go through there, nor Hildehat Jesus lifted.
>
> Looking out at the 144,000 and you canhousebreaker should get in there, If a libertine should get in there, Only those who are blood-washed and prayer-lipped will get through. O my brother, if you should at last come up to one of the gates and try to get through and you had not a pass written by the crushed hand of the Son of God, the gate-keeper would with one glance wither you forever! heaven. Do you know what that password

There will be a password at the gate of me in. I was very useful on earth. I endowed colleges. I built churches, and was try to get through. They say:

After awhile I see another throng appower, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honor, and glory, and blessenter in through the gates into the city.

The Judge Was Kind.

There is in Idaho Territory a judge who is well known as "Alec. Smith." A woman brought suit in his court for divorce, and had the discernment to select a particular friend of her own who stood well with the judge as her attorage, bird-haunted, until the hand of archi- times get homesick. Some of the tenderest nev. One morning the judge called up tectural genius drops exhausted, all the and most pathetic stories have been told of the case, and addressing himself to the Babylon those who left their native clime and longed attorney for the complainant, said: "Mr. H., I don't think people ought to be compelled to live together when they don't want to, and I will decree a divorce in this case." Mr. H. bowed blandly Thereupon the judge turning to another attorney, whom he took to hand to the work, and for the upper city | The royal ones from earth will not long to | be the counsel for the defendant, said: "Mr. M., I suppose you have no objection to the decree?" Mr. M. nodded assent. But the attorney spice and oranges will not long to return, for the defendant was another Mr. M., not then in the court. Presently he While I speak an ever-increasing throng came in, and finding his client had been divorced without a hearing, began remonstrate. Alec. listened a mogonia, from Madras, from Hong Kong. ment, then interrupted, saying: "Mr.M., "What!" you say, "do you introduce all the it is too late. The court has pronounced I tell you the fact is the decree of divorce, and the parties the people in those are no longer man and wife. But if of alabaster vase and porphyry pillar fade go straight into eternal life, and so the vast you want to argue the case right bad, out hefore this gateway. It must can the out before this gateway. It puts out the majority of those who die in China and the court can marry them over again sperk of feldspar and Bohemian diamond. India, the vast majority of those who die and give you a crack at it."

A WEALTHY citizen of Lancaster, Pa., who died some time since, disposed of \$90,000 under the following curious clause in his will: "The remainker of my estate I bequeath to be used in means to ascertain what children were created to do. That the child may be directed to and instructed in what he or she is best adapted to do. The will was contested and has just been set aside. The jury doubtless agreed without hesitation that a man who did not make matters lively for the old folks must necessarily be of unsound mind.

THE whalebone whales differ from others in their absence of teeth. At an early stage of their development they are present, but disappear and are replaced in the male by the baleen or whalebone of commerce. This whalebone—that in the right whale often weighs from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds—is strainer or trap by which the animals obtain their food, which consists of minute pelagic animals, jelly-fishes, etc. The whale often opens its mouth as it moves along, and when it is filled closes it, the water finding its way out between the plates of whalebone that serve as a complete trap or sieve.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Is inseparably connected with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is true of no other medicine. It is an unanswerable argument as to strength and economy, while thousands testify to its superior blood-purifying and strengthening qualities. A bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses and will last a month, while others will average to last not over a week, Hence, for economy, buy only Hoods Barsaparilla.

The gamblers at Jeffersonville are being raided and arrested.

HEMORRHAGE OF LUNGS .- Will you indly inform me through the columns of your very excellent journal, if you consider POND'S EXTRACT useful in hemorrhage of the luugs, as it has been recommended to me by a friend?—A Subscriber.

Ans -We have seen such gratifying esults in controlling hemorrhages from nearly every other organ and part of the oody, that we do not hesitate to advise its use to control hemorrhage of the lungs during the time of its occurrence. -People's Health Journal.

Angola celebrates its fiftieth anniversary July 3.

Invalid's Hotel and Surgical Institute.

This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits) spermatorrhea, impotency, and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalid's Guide-Book (168 pages), which give all particulars. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Judge G. V. Howk will be a candidate for renomination for supreme judge.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE CodeLiver Oil, With Hypophosphates, As a Remedy for Pulmonary Affections and Scrofulous Diseases.

Dr. IRA M. LANG-A prominent physician in New York says:—I am greatly pleased with your Emulsion. Have found it very serviceable in above diseases, and it is easily administered on account of its palatableness.

They are boycotting the News at Kendallville, owing to its crooked pol-

Is Your Liver out . Order,

Then is your whole system deranged -the blood is impure, the breath offensive, you have a headache, feel languid. dispirited and nervous, have no appetite. your sleep is troubled and unrefreshing. To prevent a more serious condition, take at once a half tablespoonful of Simmons Liver Regulator, three times a day-it will soon restore the healthy action of the liver, bowels and kidneys.

"I reccommend Simmons Liver Regulator to all my friends, as I have personally known it to cure all liver disorders A. MERRITT, Beverly, N. J." and sick headache.

The prohibitionists of Elkhart county have nominated a full ticket.

specific.

ANSON HOUGH, of Blackberry, Ills. says he owes his life to Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Try it. MR. A. HIGGINS, of Wyoming, N. Y. says he had the piles for nearly 40 years, and was cured by using Gilmore's Pile

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER from ague and malaria when Gilmore's Aromatic Wine will cure you. GILMORE'S NEURALGIA CURE is a positive cure for neuralgia in the face, side and stomach.

JOHN H. YATES, of Batavia, N. Y. I cheerfully commend Your AROMATIC WINE; It did new life and vigor send

Through this weak frame of mine. It did for all my stomach ills More than the doctor and his pills." For sale by Dreier & Bro's, and G. H. Gumpper,

For over a quarter of a century Physicians have prescribed NICH. OLS' BARK AND IRON, as a reliable and valuable remedy for dyspepsia and general debility.

It is said that of the six full Generals appointed by the Confederate Congress only two survive. These are now Joseph E. Johnston, now United States Commissioner of Railways, and G. T. Beauregard, Adjutant General of Louisiana. Of the twenty Lieutenant Generals appointed to the provincial army, several are living. E. Kirby Smith is professor of mathematics in the University of the South, in Tennessee; James Longstreet is keeping a know that children were created to hotel down in Georgia, and D. H. Hill was, until recently, President of the Agricultural School, of the State of Arkansas.

Theyare Not sorry.

There is one thing nobody ever regrets -that is, the day they first adopted Parker's Tonic as their regular family medicine. Its range is so wide, and its good effects so sure, that nothing else, except good nursing, are needed in a great majority of cases. Buy it, try it, and afterwards it will not require any praise from us.

In the Hop Plaster are united fresh hops, gums and balsams, and its power is wonderful in curing back ache, sprains, bruises, neuralgia, pain in the side or soreness anywhere. Thousands testify to this.

Farmers who held old wheat for a big price made a great mistake, and many of them are now hauling the old crop to

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria When she was a unid, she cried for castoria When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

The Northern Indiana Teachers' acociation is in session at Lake Maxin-

Hay Fever and Rose Cold

Are attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes. Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy that can be depended upon. 50 cents at all druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Ely Brothers, druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

Messrs. Isadore and Max Pottlitzer leave this evening for Chicago to visit

Advice to Mothers. - Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferers at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving he child from pain, and the little cherub wakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle, Jan. 19-eodawly,

THOMAS BROWN, of Northville, in the Adirondacks, rests his claim to fame upon the alleged fact that he is the only living man who remembers George Washington. He was brought up in Concord, Mass., and while he was a very small boy his father (who had been a Revolutionary soldier) was honored by a visit from our first President when the latter made his tour to Boston and its vicinity. Mr. Brown says that the old hero spoke to him so kindly that it made an impression which remains fresh at the present day, though he is now in his 96th year.

THE GREAT REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE

Are You Bilious?

The Regulator never fails to cure. I most cheerfully recommend it to all who suffer from Bilious Attacks or any Disease caused by a disarranged state of the Liver.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. W. R. BERNARD.

Do You Want Good Digestion? I suffered 'intensely with Full Stomach, Headsche, etc. 1' neighbor, who had taken Simmons
Liver Regulator, told me it was a sure cure for
my trouble. The first dose I took relieved me
very much, and in one week's time I was as strong
and hearty as ever I was. It is the best medicine
I ever took for Dyspepsia.

RICHMONG, Va.

H. G. CRENSHAW.

Do You Suffer from Constipation? Testimony of HIRAM WARNER, Chief-Justice of Ga.: "I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for Constipation of my Bowels, caused by a temporary Derangement of the Liver, for the last three or four years, and always with decided benefit."

Have You Malaria? I have had experience with Simmons Liver Regulator since 1865, and regard it as the greatest medicine of the times for diseases peculiar to malarial regions. So good a medicine deserves universal commendation. REV. M. B. WHARTON,
Cos. Sec'y Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

THERE IS BUT ONE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR!

See that you get the genuine, with the red Z on front of Wrapper, prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

BELE PROPRIETORS, PHILADELPHIA, PA. J. SPICE & SON,

-DEALERS IN-WOOD, CHAIN AND IRON PUMPS.

Drive wells put in and repaired. LIGHTNING RODS A SPECIALTY.

Call and see u_at

No. 48 West Main Street. FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

May 21-111106.

ROUT & COMPANY.

A Sale of

READY MADE

that will prove

THE VERY BEST VALUES ever obtained in this city.

LADIES' WHITE DRESSES

MISSES' WHITE DRESSES! Seersucker Dresses, Gingham Dresses, Cashmere Dresses. Silk Dresses

IN LIGHT WEIGHT MATERIALS. Every article will be closed out at actual cost of manufacture.

Ladies' **SHORTWRAPS**

Suitable for summer and early fall wear will be

SOLD AT COST!

Ladies will find some lovely garments vet unsold and BARGAINS CAN BE HAD. An inspection of this

FAMOUS DEPARTMENT

Will prove our advertisement to mean just what it reads.

ROOT & COMPANY

Pyke's Grocery, 80 Calhoun Street.

Virginia Jams, finest in the market. Plum Puddings with Sauce. Boneless Chicken Canned. Potted Chicken and Turkey. Salmon Spiced.

Baked Sweet Potatoes Canned. Figs Preserved. Pine Apple Shredded, something new. Gotha Truffle Sausage.

Chipped Beef in Cans. White Port Wine, strictly pure. G. H. Mumms Extra Dry Champagne Virginia Jellies, warranted pure. Aug. 15-1y

Cheap Excursion to Topeka. Kansas.

Teachers and any others wishing to attend the National Educational association at Topeka, Kansas, can do so at the very low rate of \$17.50 for the round trip, via the popular Wabash route. The shortest, quickest and most direct, Tickets on sale July 6th to 12th, good to return until July 30th. The limit will be extended to those desiring to visit points farther west and arrangements have been made by which the A. T. and S. F. and U. P. railways, will make low rates to those wishing to visit Colorado, California, etc. No certificates required. Call at Wabash ticket office for particu-

Go to Krohne & Raquets for bargains in fire works for the Fourth of July, No. 79 Calhoun St.

Butter and Eggs Down. Good Butter 8c, best 10c. Fresh Egg per dozen 10c. FRUIT HOUSE.

STORE is the cheapest place in the city to buy reliable Boots and Shoes. All goods

H. N. Goodwin's

DRY GO DS, | GROCERIES, 126 Broadway. | 124 Broadway. Agent for Troy Laundry, coal, wood

and kindling. Orders by wagon, or Telephone No. 35.

RASPBERRIES

Large and fine Home Grown. Preserve now, as the first pickings are the best.

Have Bought a Large Crop. H. N. GOODWIN,

6,178!

DRESSES! Who Holds It?

Number 6178 won the Deering Harvester and Binder, costing nearly \$300, presented by Sam, Pete and Max. If the above number is not presented within thirty days one of the following numbers in their order, as alternates, is entitled to the prize: 1,210, 6,906,151, 6.876, 5,734,

Remember the general drawing does not close uutil August 1st.

Our stock is complete in every depart-

Sam. Pete

The Daily Sentinel

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1886.

To Our Friends.

Any one having an item of news or any information to telephone The Senti-NEL will please do so at any time, and THE SENTINEL will pay all the charges. Inform the telephone company to charge it to us. Arrangements to that effect have been completed and THE SENTINEL will esteem it a favor to get news from its friends at all times.

THE CITY.

Mr. George Ewing is in the city. Emily Huhne sues Frederick Boland; note \$500.

Mr. Will H. Fleming has returned from Detroit.

George Hill and Mary A. Dennis were licensed to marry.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Throckmorton are visiting relatives at Marion, Ohio.

The school superintendents of Indiana and Illinois are in convention at Dan-

Mr. Gustof Gothe's candidacy for treasurer is received with much favor in this city.

The reorganization scheme of the Wabash "hangs fire." The first mortgage bondholders refuse to be a party to it.

The Lake Shore local freight trains are abandoned to day. The Muncie will abandon their local freights Mon-

Karl Seibel the teacher of a private school in the seventh ward, was arrested and flued for whipping a youngster in his charge.

Paymaster Shepherd is paying off the employes of the Wabash railroad at Danville to day, he will be here the early part of next week.

Louis Fordham for provoking Birdie Wing was fined \$1 and cost by 'Squire Hays yesterday. This is reservoir neighborhood quarrel.

John Murphy helper on the flange fire in the Wabash steel boiler shop had his right foot badly mashed yeaterday by sheet of steel failing on it.

The local Wabash train 70 and 71between Andrews and Fort Wayne, in charge of Conductor Fording, has been supplied with a new caboose, No. 309.

Parties at Rome City occupying the Keil Bros. cottage have moved into Mr. Woodruff's, a Dr. Hartman, from Fort Wayne, taking possession of the latter.

Lafayette and Logansport are joining issues and endeavoring to have the authorities in some way abate the nuisance which arises in the shape of the old

Since the present receiver of the Wabash system took charge, no less than eleven leased and branch lines have been dropped under direction of the court, either because they failed to pay running expenses or guarantees, or because the mortgage bondholders chose to take them back again.

Harry Edgerton Rumsey, son of Henry B. Rumsey, of Omaha, and grandson of Hon. Joseph K. Edgerton, of this city, graduated in the first-class of the naval cadets at the late annual June examination at the U.S. naval academy at Annapolis. The young graduate was born in Fort Wayne in

Hiram Christy was the victim of a fatal accident at Claypool, Indiana, while en route to Roanoke to visit his brother James. He was standing on the Nickel Plate railroad track with a crowd watching a dog that was chasing a train, when he was struck by a freight train that had approached unnoticed by the crowd. 124 and 126 Broadway, Fort Wayne. He was brought to Roanoke and barried.

Nuttman & Co.'s bank will be closed July 5.

Mr. J. D. Nuttman and wife are at Ashland, Wis. Talmage gets \$5,000 a year for an ad-

vance copy of his sermons. Mr. Bob Hench, of the American

Farmer, is visiting friends near Cleve-

Mr. N. Conover, of The Sentinel job rooms, is up in Michigan to pass the

Miss May Embry, of the Chicago publie schools, is here to spend her summer vacation with relatives.

John Leighty, of St. Joe, Ind., and s cadet of Orchard Lake, Mich., is the guest of Walter Philly.

The postoffice will be closed Monday except the hour from 9 to 10 a. m. One street delivery will be made.

Captain Thompson, who is at the head of the Salvation army coming here, used to have charge of the New York

The Kyle Opera company is at Decatur. They have not a cent and night before last hardly knew where to sleep. This is fame.

Barnum's circus train, on the Wabash railway, was in charge of conductors Lefferts and Kanally, Wednesday and Thursday respectively.

The Rich circus is at Auburn, having pulled out last night atter leaving horses and valuables here to pay its bills. The circus did not advertise.

Conductor Cyrus Sissler has been transferred from the L & D. division, and is now in charge of Wabash passenger trains 47 and 48, between Fort Wayne and Toledo.

The Pennsylvania company will by the middle of this month complete a freight depot in Pittsburg 400 feet in length by 125 in width. The building will be used chiefly as a freight transfer house.

"Dr. W. W. DePuy, and wife went to Fort Wayne Tuesday evening, to visit their daughter. From there they went to Rome City, to spend several days with Mr. E. Cole and family at the Island Park hotel," says the Van Wert Bulletin.

Commissioner Fink says there is not a particle of truth in the story that the Wabash is to be boycotted by the Trunk | ily invited without further notice. lines. He says the railroad situation is very satisfactory, and that rates have never been so well maintained as during the past six months.

Mr. Jim Flinn, a popular and successful salesman, is in the city, the guest of | freight and passengers. his friend, Mr. Bob DeWald. Mr. Frinn is now traveling for Kirk, the great Chi-store, have closed the doors of their store cago soap manufacturer, having quit the | at 6 o'clock every evening, since the 1st Canton company to accept the Chciago of January, Saturdays excepted. This position at double the salary he was get- | firm have gained in popularity and are

A manifest car on Wabash train 99, at city. Defiance, was broken into by a tramp. Before the would-be thief could secure any plunder, Conductor Grow was upon lican chairman of the Twelfth congreshim. The tramp took to his heels at a lively pace, and made his escape, although Grow gave chase and sent a hard to tell who will come out first in couple of revolver shots after him.

A petition has been filed in the United States court at Chicago, in the case of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific road. against the Central Trust company and other, by Henry Lardner, of Niles, to the class are at work in the matter. Mich., seeking to withdraw the Chicago | So far there has been no disposition to division from the Wabash system and put it in charge of a separate receiver.

Charlie Butler, the wife murderer who was hanged at Columbia City a year or two ago, has been tormenting since. They have somehow got the idea that ne escaped hanging, and since Butler cornered, and will send him on on short notice. The latest information is that he is in Manitoba. A vulgar distinction might be made, but cheap papers will do that.

A. A. Talmage, general manager of the Wabash road, one of the largest rail management, was in the city yesterday to inspect the company's works here Master Mechanic Morris and Manager Talmage arrived in a special car pulled by engine 1,044 over the Pittsburg, from the Butler branch, where they made a thorough inspection of the company's property. On their arrival here they the hands of the boodle gang. immediately made a tour of inspection of the shops. Mr. Talmage expressed himself to our railroad reporter well pleased with Mr. Morris' management.

The notorious Henry Brown was seen at the French brewry yesterday afternoon trying to sell a fine gold watch. Soon after a young man named George Wilson, who worked for Baker Rice, a farmer five miles south of the city, reported that Brown had been working for Rice, but being discharged for drunkenness, had stolen the watch from Rice and came to town. Along about 9 o'clock Officer Tremmel found Brown in the Seventh ward and brought him in. He had, however, traded the gold ticker off for a silver watch and \$10. He had a hearing to-day and was bound over in the sum of \$400. He says he does not to, but the police will find out for him.

Sunday riots must be stopped. Harold, the infant son of Rev. and

Mrs. Webbe, is quite ill.

Mrs. F. F. Boltz leaves to-day for Cleveland to visit friends.

Mrs. W. W. Watson is the guest of her parents at Sturgis Mich. The weather indications for Indiana

are, fair weather, slightly cooler. Freddie Maguire will sing the offertory solo at Trinity church to-morrow morn-

The promoters of the recent St. Mary's fair made \$7,770 clear profit out of the festival.

Old Alex McDowell was fined for drunkenness and paid an "X" over to 'Squire Ryan. Harry Ray had a trial this morning

and was liberated. His step-father talks of leaving the city. Hon. T. P. Keator is at Auburn today and is prominent in the big Knights

of Labor meeting there. Dr. Elmer E. Polk, a graduate of the Indiana Physo Medical college, has been licensed to practice here.

A child of Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Cook, is dangerously ill. Mr. Cook is cashier at the Wabash freight office.

The charters of a few gravel roads expire this year and next. Let farmers buy them and have free roads.

Tom Deegan, the clerk for Master Mechanic Casenave, is at New York, He had trouble about a clothing bill here.

The city council meets Monday as a board of equalization and a week from next Tuesday evening in regular session.

Mr. J. W. Cromwell and a syndicate are talking of establishing a new town on the Pittsburg, near the Kankakee

Market Master Ropa has leased seventy out door stands at the market space for \$720 and four stalls in the butcher stand for \$32.

The earnings of the Pennsylvania railroad freight office for June amounted, to \$73,400, an increase over the same month last year.

The funeral of Ellen Morris, will take place to-morrow afternoon at 12:30 from the residence of the parents, No. 5 Hoagland avenue. Friends of the fam-

Mr. Woods, an enterprising citizen of Lagro, has built a small steamboat at that town and launched the same in the Wabash and Erie canal and promises soon to begin regular trips carrying

Stewart and Hahn, of the Boston to-day second to none in the trade in the

The people are looking on with much anxiety at the fight between the repubsional district and the Gazette. The fight grows warmer and warmer. It is the race. Our money is up for Keator.

A good deal of rivalry is manifested among ticket agents in securing the transportation of teachers to the Topeka convention, and all ingenuities known cut the rate, but there is no telling what may happen within the next three days.

It is hoped that the city board of equalization will cut down the city assessment at their meeting next week. the officers all over the United States | Mr. Slater's assessment of Wayne township is almost double what it ought to be. compared with the assessment of other his death, the sheriff of Whitley county | townships. The assessment stands for gets a dispatch or a letter every little six years and as everything is low, why while, announcing that some one has not bring it down. Give us a low assessment, low taxes and Fort Wayne will prosper like a green bay tree in the spring time.

The calls at the telephone office average 200 a day, considerably less than the average before July 1st. The pretty girl operators with a lead pencil and slip corporations in the world under one of paper mark down each call with the number of the calling telephone above, and below the number of the telephone called. These are then strung on strings, suspended from a rack and numbered same as the instruments. The rack looks like a Chicago voting precinct after the tickets had gone through

Mr. A. L. Griebel to-day announces in THE SENTINEL as a democratic candidate for renomination to the office of county auditor. Mr. Griebel has served four years in the office and so acceptably that a host of friends urge him again to make the race. Mr. Griebel is a gentleman whose democracy never wavers. He is a clear headed accountant and his splendid executive ability has been tested | the notion that they are getting someand not found wanting in any walk in thing for nothing from peddlers, when life He is personally clever and his official record is as clear and open as a book. The affairs of his office are in fine shape and there is no more important office in the county. This is a point that speaks volumes for the gentleman whom THE Sentinel can honestly compliment. Mr. Griebel is true to his friends and faithful to every trust. He will go into the race

Mr. Henry Clay Parker is in the city. Dr. H. A. Read went to Chicago at

William Borgman and Anna Hunsche have been licensed to wed.

The case of Esmond vs. Beaver, before Judge Chapin, was continued until July 8.

Mr. Louis Wolf leaves for the east next Monday morning to purchase a new stock. Mr. Henry Newhaus, the great wall

paper salesman, is to spend his vacation at Rome City. The German Lutheran church will

give a grand pienic at Riedmiller's grove next Monday. The R. J. Fisher company will sink a

subscriptions are collected. Willis Maier will close the county clerk's office Monday at 10 o'clock.

well for natural gas when forty more

courts will be in session Monday. Mart Mergel yesterday won the badge of the Allen County Gun club, breaking twenty-one birds out of a possible twenty-five.

Wilding and Son have been awarded the contract to furnish coal to the pub. lic schools, so Superintendent J. S. Irwin tells us.

George Ohneck has his office at No. 7 Court street, and when the hustling revenue inspector is in town he can be found there.

Judge Robert Work, of West Jefferson street, is lying at the point of death. His son, Westley Work, of DeKalb county, is at his bedside.

Business will be pretty generally suspended next Monday. The railroads will cut off business, public offices will close and most shops and manufactories will shut down,

Messrs. Wolf & Co., the engravers, are preparing for the Sunday Gazette, a fine wood engraving of the new St. Vincent's orphan asylum as it will appear when completed.

daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Morris died yesterday and will be buried from their house No. 3 Hoagland avenue next Sunday afternoon. The New York Baptist Weekly says:

Ellen Morris, the six months old

"The Rev. S. R. Northrop, of Fort Wayne, Ind., preached with much acceptance in Strong Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dr. A. J. Sage, of Chicago. is expected to preach there next Lord's day morning." The Journal is trying to get some one

to oppose Sheriff DeGroff Nelson. The SENTINEL does not usually make a preference before the nominating convention, but Mr. Nelson's record is so faultless and he is personally so acceptable to the people that we cannot reason why any person should oppose him for the second term of a two year office. When aspirants calmly consider this matter they will agree with THE SENTINEL that their candidacy now would meet with uns urmounts ble obstacles and certainly no one could hope to defeat Mr. Nelson.

A ROMANCE.

How two Lovers Kept a Secret.

Bluffton society is all amazement over the marriage of two of its fairest ornaments, Charles H. Bennett and Miss Nellie Freeman. The ceremony was performed at Fort Wayne, July 5, 1885, and has been kept secret since that time. up till last week, when it was made known by cards that they were man and wife. Previous to the announcement, they have appeared in society as an engaged couple, and as such were considered by everybody. Mr. and Mrs. Ben-

nett are well known in this city. PATRONIZE MERCHANTS.

A Point that Strikes Fort Wayne Rather Forcibly.

The Elkhart Review says that the folly of buying goods of peddlers was plainly illustrated in that place the other day. A lady who is famous for seeking bargains was shown some rugs by a fellow who is canvassing the city, and after some parley agreed to buy four rugs at \$20, which was \$4 less than the asking price. She bought the rugs, and the fellow went to one of our dry goods stores to replenish his stock. The point of story comes in here. The lady paid \$20 for some rugs that were bought of one of our merchants who did not pretend to ssk but \$3 each, or \$12 for the four, and which would have been sold for even less, in lots of four. In other words she paid \$8 more than she would have been asked at any store in Elkhart for exactly the same thing. And this is only more proof of the gullibility of many of our people, who are fooled into in fact they are paying extraordinarily high prices.

In the Dear Old Days.

We differ in creed and politics, but we are a unit all the same on the desirableness of a fine head of hair. If you mourn the loss oft his blessing and ornament, a bottle or two of Parker's Hair Balsam will make you look as you did in the dear old days. It is worth trying. recollect who he traded the gold ticker with great prestige and a warm follow- It is the only standard 50c article for the

"THE GIRLS"

And the Superstitions that Worry the Precious Creatures.

We have it on the authority of one of our city belies that if a young lady finds a four leaf clover and puts it in her shoe, the first unmarried man she meets after counting ninety-nine white horses and one white mule, is her betrothed The first gentleman passing through a doorway, over which is a "wish bone," means that he and the lady putting it there will be married within a year. If nine stars are counted for nine consecutive nights, the next single gentleman that meets the fair one who did the counting is entitled to her heart, hand and fortune, if he is only brave enough to ask her for it. These are only a few of the many superstitions the members of the fair sex have of deciding their fate. The latest is to keep account of the number of young gentlemen who tip their hats to them, and the forty-first tip is the lucky or unlucky one.

"I have no appetite," complains many sufferer. Hoods' Sarsaparilla gives an appetite, and enables the stomach to perform its duty.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 2, 1886. The Fourth of July coming on Sunlay this year, the First National bank, the Hamilton National bank and the Old National bank will observe the 5th of July as a holiday and will close their places of business on that day.

O. A. SIMONS, President. CHAS. McCulloch, President. S. B. Bond, President.

Spring chickens, Fine bottled goods

at H. Leitz's Central Grocery, 108 Calhoun street.

New Potatoes 25c per peck. FRUIT HOUSE.

Watermelons, New plums, Raspberries, Currents, Whortleberries. At Herman Leitz's, 108 Calhoun street.

A grand Fourth of July pien'e and

dance will be given at the Tivola Garden Monday, July 5. Music by Casso & Conley's string band. Admission 1eod2t

Celery! Celery! New and choice,

108 Calhoun street. Telephone 233. City Steam Dye Works.

Herman Leitz's

B. A. Lewis, practical dyer and cleaner, No. 9 Harrison street. Maccaroni cheese, noice mixed spices, Pure ground spices, Best teas and coffees,

Herman Leitz's. 108 Calhoun street.

Fourth of July. On July 3d, 4th and 5th the Wabash will sell round trip tickets to any point within 150 miles at one fare for the round trip, good to return until the 25-9t

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

Our Lucky List Since June 1st.

Edward Barve, Cedar Creek, Ind. Frank Lauer, Sheldon, Ind. Aug. Miller, Monroeville, Ind. J. Williams, 99 Calhoun St. Chas. T. Geary, 108 Barr St. H. Klotz, 564 Lafavette St. M. Mondy, Hursh P. O., Ind. Geo. Muhn, Cedar Creek, Ind. Frank Pulver, Perry Tp. Were each presented with a Barrel of hoice Flour.

Hugh Tansey, 234 Webster St. W. H. Kelsey, 22 Harrison St. Ed Nestle, South Hanna St. Fred Cook, 19 West Berry St. S. Hilderbrant, St. Joe Road. Jno. C. Decker, Aboit Tp. Jno. Geiseking, Eel River Tp. Were each presented with a fine silver SAM, PETE & MAX. vatch by

The Boss Clothiers. Remember the general drawing does ot close till August 1st.

Fire Works,

I respectfully invite the public and my friends to inspect my Fourth of July goods before purchasing elsewhere. Low prices and first-class goods guaranteed. C. H. MILLER. 24 West Main street.

SIGNS?

W. S. HARRISON, Not the only Practical, but one of the BEST SIGN PAINTERS in the city. Designs of any kind of work furnished on application. Prices far below any competitor. No. 27 Clinton

SIGNS:

Fire Works! Fire Works!

Big bargains in Fire works at KRONE & RAQUETS, No 79 Calhoun St.

CHICAGO

Six Thousand Pork Packers Shut Out.

Labor Lodges -- The Lake Shore Strike.-

Chicago Irishmen Cable Mr. Parnell to Draw on Them for \$10,000.

PACKING HOUSES TO CLOSE

And 5,000 or 6,000 Men to be Idle in Chicago Monday.

CHICAGO, July 3 .- The business at the packing houses will be suspended. Monday, and as a consequence there are 5,000 or 6,000 idle persons in that vicinity. I is feared that should the officials on the Lake Shore railroad persist in moving freight on that day trouble will result. All the employes of the stock yards are stanneh sympathizers of the strikers. The packing house of Levi B. Doud & Co., have assured its men that they would give no freight to the Lake Shore railroad company until the strike ended. This was under a threat of their men to strike.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Of Chicago Call Upon all Local Assemblies to Expel Anarchists.

Споло, July 3,—District assembly No. 24 of the Knights of Labor, last night passed a series of resolutions calling upon all local assemblies of the district to expel all anarchists who may now belong to them, and ordering them to admit none of the ilk hereafter.

At noon to-day the state and defens in the anarchists' case had agreed upon two additional jurors, making seven in all thus for obtained.

ALL QUIET,

The Lake Shore Switchmen Make No Trouble To-day.

ORIGAGO, July 3,-The same force of Pinkerton's men were on duty at the Root street yards of the Lake Shore road this morning, but long before they came out for duty from the city the switch engines were at work. For the first time since the beginning of the strike every Lake Shore engine in Chicago was called into requisition. The town of Lake police have been greatly reduced in the yards and the men are once more traveling regular beats. No trouble is expected to-day, except, perhaps, at the stock yards, where a wel guarded train was sent out at 9:30.

THE PARNELL FUND.

Chairman Curran Pledges Unlimited Amount.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The Palmer house reception committee appointed to receive the Parnell and other Irish delegates to the convention which was to have been held during last February. held a meeting last night for the purpose of raising money to aid Parnell and his associates. At the close of the moeting Chairman Curran cabled to Parnell to draw upon him immediately for \$10,-000 and pledging an aulimited amount in the future should it be deemed neces

Boston, Mass., July 3.—The parliamentary fund executive committee, in addition to the \$15,000 already sent, will forward \$3,000 to Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, American national treasurer, for immedisto transmission to Ireland.

Death of a Librarian.

PHILADREPHIA, July 8.-Lloyd P. Smith died yesterday, aged sixty-five, He had been the librarian and treasurer of the Philadelphia library since 1848. He was widely noted for his educational qualities and as a hiblingrapher. He was editor of Lipponcott's magizine from 1848 to 1874, when he resigned.

THE SENTINEL.

THE SENTINEL will not issue Monday. Every busin as is to be suspended and the impossibility of getting news is apparent to all. THE SENTINEL ISSUES B eplendid supplement to-day. An illustrated eketch of the buttle of Gettys-Anarchists are to be Expelled from burg, the "Eight Hour Wife," the Talmage sermon and other departments are given, together with a complete local and telegraph review of the day. If anything big occurs Monday Tue Sen-TIMEL will manage to let the people know it. In the meantime everybody will celebrate July 4.

CHARITY DAY.

All Preparations are Most Complete for the Corner Stone Laying.

The arrangements for to morrow's ceremony of the corner stone laying of the new orphan asylum are quite com plete in all particulars. The streets will be aprinkled all along the line of march. The crator's stand will be in such a po sition that the audience can rest in the beautiful grove and hear the sermon The procession will be, from all ascounts, one of the finest ever seen in Fort Wayne.

That there will be an immense conourse of people from outside the city is a certainty. From Kendallville, Avilla and other towns on the Grand Rapids railroad, almost everybody is coming to attend the ceremonics to-morrow. From Logausport and Peru assurances have already been given that almost everybody will be in Fort Wayne. The ex cursion train will start from Lafayette and by the time it reaches here, carry ing the crowds from Lafayette, Delphi, Logan, Pern, Wabash, Huntington, not to mention the other towns of greater note, Fort Wayne will be immed.

Out at the grounds decorations will be uade, and slong the line of march dwelling and business houses will have displays of the national colors. The great procession will move from the neighborbood of the cathedral at 2:30 sharp, and upon the arrival at the grove Bishop Dwenger will preach, and at the close of his sermon the ceremonies will be be gue. The offerings contributed on the occasion will be for an orphan anylum, an object of charity that appeals to humanity all the world, over. The day will be a grand one in the annuls of Fort Wаупе.

DR. GEORGE STEMEN

Arrested for Body Snatching in Ohio-He Refuses to Go.

This morning an Ohio officer came here, and, on a requisition from the governor of Ohio, arrested Dr. George Stemen, and of Dr. C. B. Stemen, for complicity in the act of shipping the body of an old miser named Nicholas Lading from Delphos. The sexton of the cemetery there is now out on bail for stealing the body which came to Fort Wayne last winter for dissection in the Fort Wayne Medical college. The remains were not cut up, as The Sentinel wrote the case up premainroly and caused an exposure. They were returned to Ohio, but for ome reason the officers down there did not let up, and the arrest of Dr. Stemen is their last stop.

Dr. Steman refused to go to Ohio and the contest came up before Judge O'Rourke at 2 o'clock.

It will be recalled that Luding was a miscrly wood-chopper. The people who are new so anxious about him, spurned him when he lived and allowed him to freeze to death in a hat and he buried in a pauper's grave, from whence he was resurrected to enlighten our students.

THE FIRES.

Two of Them Call the ment Out,

The fire department was called to box orty-two this morning where the house of Fred Friedlein, at 68 Lusselle street was ablaze. The rear portion of the house was destroyed. The fire caught from a chimney and the less is figured

The next alarm came from box thirtyseven, but it was false and next the fire mon were summoned to bex thirty-six where a frame stable, off of South Broadway, near Reidmiller's browery, was burned. The owner is Henry Submidt and the loss is \$100. Hay and oorl was burned.

A four year old child of Louis Rustetter in very slok with dropsy, superseded by sonrlet fever and dipthe

THE WAY TO CHURCH.

Remember the Sabbath Day and Keep it Holy.

No service in the Second Presbyterian church to morrow. Sunday school at

Trinity church, Rev. W. N. Webbe, pastor. Services at 10:45 a. m. and 6:45 m. All cordially invited.

A good day at the Baptist church tomorrow. Come and occupy a seat with your friend. Welcome to all.

Song service at the Railroad Y. M. C. A. on Sunday at 3:30, standard time Binging by the mail choir. All invited,

Regular service in the First Presbyterian church to-morrow morning and evening. Sabbath school at 9:30 s. m.

At the Congregational church, services at 10:30 a.m. and 8 o'clock p. m. conducted by the Rev. J. C. Cramer, of

You are welcome at the Grace. Reformed church between Barr and Lafayette, Rev. T. J. Bacher, Morning theme, "The Gospel for the Multitude." Evening subject, scaled

You and your friends are invited to vorship at the Wayne street M. F. Services at 10:30 church to-morrow. and 7:55, and Subbath school at 2 p. m. F. G. Browne, paster. Good music

Quarterly meeting services at the Berry street M. E. church to-morrow. Love feast at 7:80 a, m. sharp. Preaching at 10:30 a, m, followed by sacra mental services. Sabbath school at 2 p. m. and public services at 7:45 p. m.

At the Third Presbyterian church, egular service morning and ovening. Morning subject, "Christ or Atheism." Evening subject, "The United States Cardinally and Essentially a Christian State." Rev. David Kennedy, pustor,

BADLY HURT.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Oswalt in a Runaway

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Oswalt, who live four miles out on the Goshen road, drove to town to-day. The enpers of a prancing colf caused the team of horses to run away on Cass street and a general smash-up followed. Mr. Oswalt was cut bout the face and head and had his ribs broken. Mrs. Oswalt fared the worse. and Dr. H. S. Myers is not so sure she will live. Her injuries are very serious and general, her ribs being broken and her body scarred and bruised.

A Big Shortage.

Baltimone, July 3.—The shortage of R. J. Lane, the alleged embezzier of Rockland, amounts to \$247,000. Of this sum \$112,000 is in his accounts as trustee of the Washington Reed estate. according to the statement of Lewis

The Great Dynamiter.

St. Louis, July 3 .- O'Donovan Rossi will arrive from New York this evening and attend a special meeting of the Irish Land league, at which subscriptions for the Irish parliamentary fund will be

Two Men Drowned.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 3 .- Two young farmers named Fred and Daniel Cook were drowned late last night while buthing in a millrace in Scio

Hydrophobia.

CAIRO, Ill., July 3 .- Twenty or thirty cows have died of what is supposed to be hydrophobia in Ballard county, Ken., and many more are dying.

A Hoosier Editor Dead.

LAPAYETTE, July 3 .- John Dobelbow er, for twenty years editor of the Dispatch, and a well known democratic politician, died last night.

Judge Robert Work Dead.

Hon, Judge Robert Work died twenty minutes of 2 o'clock to-day at his residence, No. 340 West Jefferson street Judge Work was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1812, removed to Fort Wayne in 1833 and to DaKalb county in In 1865 he removed again to Fort Wayne where he has sines resided, and was highly honored.

The Fruit House will be closed Monday, the 5th of July.

Wanted-Room and board for a lady, ithin five squares of the court house. within five squares of the court hou Address, "Boarder," Box 1,003, City.

A Cannon Explodes Prematurely.

And Two Men at Warren, Oblo, are Armless---The Cincinnati

Mere Boys are Principals in Most Brutal Murders Near New Orleans.

THE FOURTH.

Two Casualties Mark the Day at Warren.

WARREN, O., July 3 .- Just before noon while firing a cannon near the park Charles Egbert and Jako Ward were se verely and perhaps fatally burned. The cannon hung fire and they attempted to ram it again, when it went off, burning Ward so badly that both hands have to be amputated. Egbert's injuries are about the left shoulder and arm and are so bad he may lose his arm.

There is a tremendous growd in the city to-day. Triumphal arches span the principal streets and the parade this morning was the largest ever seen here. Two thousand dollars worth of fire works will be burned to-night.

TWO MURDERS

Committed by Boys Enirteen Years of Age.

New Obleans, July 3.—Josephine Casta, a Cuban girl aged fifteen, was killed yesterday by Phelix Alvez, aged thirteen. The children were playing, when the girl commenced tensing the boy, who became angry and hurled a pair of scissors at the girl, the blade entering the careted artery, from which she bled to death in forty minutes.

In a fight between two colored boys, Joseph Ellis, aged fourteen and Zepime Ferguson, aged eleven, the former was stabbed to death by the latter.

PORKOPOLIS.

Its Whisky and Big Bridge.

CINOINNATI, Ohio, July 3.-At a meeting of the whisky dealers to-day, it was reported that rates were maintained everywhere except by one dealer. He was appealed to by telegraph to hold up to \$1.05 until Tuesday, when a meeting will be held to fix prices. There were sales here to-day of 1.400 barrels of finished goods on a basis of \$1.05.

The Covington and Cincinnati Elevated Railway and Transfer Bridge com pany has let the contract for the masonry of their bridge across the Ohio river at this point to Mason Hoge & Co., Frankfort, Ky., and D. S Haunahan, Louisville, to be completed February 1, 1887. The whole bridge, which will be one of the best in the country, is to be finished within a year. It will have elevated approaches in Covington and Cincinnati. It has not yet been determined into what depot it will lead in Cincinnati, but as Eugene Zimmermaz is president of the company it is thought it will be under the control of the Chesapeake and Ohio management.

BOSS BARBERS.

Object to Sunday Law in Boston. the boss barbers organized last evening to contest the order closing the burber shops Sundays. Test cases will be carried to higher courts.

A. Liberal Gift.

Boston, July 3 .- The will of Moses A. Dow gives to Dow neademy, of Francenta, \$60,000; to the Winchester home for aged women \$10,000; \$350,000 in private bequests and the balance of his estate to his widow. The Waverly magazine is to be sold to the highest bidder.

Schooners Scized.

HALIPAN, July 3.—The cruiser Terror enptured two more American fishing schooners from Portland, Maine, last night at Land Point.

CHOICE BITS.

The News That is Culled for the "Sentinel" Readers.

The Tippecanoe Battle ground campneeting will commence July 30.

The Fourth of July celebration at Terre Haute will be addressed by Sena tor Voorbees and H. C. Nevitt.

A runnion of the old soldiers of the Ninth and Tenth congressional districts will be held at Delphi, September 15, 16 and 17.

A game protection society has been formed at Cedar Lake with the view of putting a stop to the illegal killing of fish and prairie chickens.

There is an epidemic of horse-stealing through the counties of northern Indiana and southern Miceigan. Livery men are the worst sufferers.

The six carved basswood seeds which Piercoton farmer sent 85 cash to procure, did not come up and produce forty-gallon gourds, as promised.

Rev. John Moeller, the Lutheran pas tor at Napoleon, Ripley county, was fined \$20 and costs of suit for the aseault he made upon his wife with a glass goblet.

Warren Krapps, a Terre Haute boy, had both legs taken off last evening while attempting to jump from a freight train on which he and other boys were

Private advices received here from Major M. H. Kidd, of this city, who is contesting the sest of Hon, Steele, is in congress, are to the effect that the case has been postponed until uext session.

Benjamin Kehr, aged twenty-two while bathing in Pigeon creek at Evans ville, was seized with cramps, and died before assistance could reach him. Kehr's parents reside in Cincinnati, un were notified of the sad occurrence

A fire in the furniture store of R. Fos ter, at Terre Haute last night, caused a loss of \$10,000 to the building and stock. The former is owned by Mr. John Berry, and is fully insured. Moninger's saloon, next door, was damaged \$1,000.

The proposed regetta at Lake Maxin kuckee is off. The caremen, Hanlan Lee, Gaudaur and others wanted too much guarantee. A subscription of nearly \$1,000 had been secured, but this wouldnot be half enough to satisfy the

The first field trial of an endless chain sickle held in the United States occurred Wednesday, near Waveland, on the farms of James Rice and J. J. Canine. resulting in the successful operation of u endless chain sickel to the satisfaction of the many who witnessed the trial.

A few farmers of Laporte have lately been experimenting with the use o crude petroleum for killing Canada this tles, and they have become pretty well entisfied that a free application of the oil will effectually destroy the life of the thistle. The manner of applying it is to dig around the stock and pour about a pint of oil around it, letting it soak down about the root.

A meeting of the county recorders of Northern Indiana was held at Logansport on Wednesday evening to take acion in the matter of keeping abstractors of titles from examining the county records. The local court decisions have been against the recorders who have re fused socess to the books. It is the intention of the recorders to take the question to the supreme court, claiming that the abstract men are trespassing on territory that rightfully belongs to them,

THE DEATHS.

As They are Recorded by the City Undertakers.

The following deaths occurred in this city during the week ending to-day: Child of Alex Coleman, aged 2 days,

oremature birth. Mamie Strawbridge, 6 years, diph theria.

Robert Tutt, 35 venrs, janualico, Child of Mr. Wolf, 6 weeks, brain trouble.

Ellen Morris, 6 months, cholera in-Mary Fischer, 39 years, consumption Anna E. Braun, 5 years, scarlet fever.

Orilla Lawton, 75 years, old age. John Braun, 56 years, consumption A Big Fire,

Arron, Ohio, July 3.—The Phoenix Immber company's planing mill and J. T. Davis' chain works at Cuyahogo Falls, burned yesterday. The blaze originated from a Roman candle thrown by some one on a passing railway train. Loss, \$45,000; insurance, \$11,850,

of the Roman Church for America.

Cardinal Gibbons the Pirst of a Number of Catholic Prelates to be Promoted.

Mrs. Cleveland Visits the House and Sonate-The News at

Washington.

CARDINAL GIBRONS,

His Promotion to be Followed by Others in the Future.

Baltimore, July 3, -The Catholic Mirror in this week's issue, prefaced its introduction to the report of the elevation of Archbishop Gibbons to the 'Cardinalate, as follows: "There is little doubt but that Cardinal Gibbon's appoinment is the first of several that will made in other Sees, as soon as an opportunity offers. At a consistory held on the 7th ult., at which Gibbons was nominsted and confirmed. Leo XIII, said: The flourishing state of Catholicism in the United States, which developes daily more and more, and the condition and form according to which the ecclesisatiel campons of that country are formula. ted, advise us, or rather demand that some of their prelates be received into the sa cred college."

WASHINGTON.

The News of the Day at the Capitol.

Washington, July 3.—The senate has agreed to the amendment to the river and harbor bill, appropriating a million dollars for the improvement of New York harbor.

Mrs. Cleveland paid her first visit to the house gallery this morning. She occupied a sent in the executive gallery and was accompanied by Mrs. Vilns, Mrs. Lamont and Capt. Eades. Tho party remained about twenty minutes, and absorbed the attention of the house to the neglect of business. The party also paid a brief visit to the senate. They occupied the seats reserved for the presidential family in the private gallery. Their presence was unknown or unob-

Representative Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has decided not to be a candidate for re-nomination.

The amendment appropriating \$1,000, 000 for the improvement of the New York harbor, has been agreed to in the

By direction of the president, all excutive departments will be closed

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

How They Stand Up to Date. LONDON, July 3 .- At 3 o'clock this afternoon, 120 tories, 22 unionists, 42 liberals and 12 Parnellites have been

elected to the house of commons Both political parties are disappointed nt the results of the elections. The tories, to use the expression of Lord Randolph Churchill, were "cock sure" of making greater headway than they have achieved. The liberals profess to be gaining in spirt.

The Pall Mall Gazette pointing to the results of the elections so far, says: "The Irish vote in England has failed to mark the wonders promised."

Obituary.

Washington, July 3,--Horace A, Whitney, a New York cashier and an employ of the trensurer's office, died suddenly about 11 this morning, from on attack of appoplexy.

THE MARKETS.

New York, July 2 .- Wheat, 4@10 higher. No 2 red for July 841@850. Corn, 1@10 higner, very quiet, 38@461. Oals, shade botter, quiet, 451@467.

CHICAGO MARKET. Cinoago, July 2.-Wheat, August, advanced to 78 to., but fell back toward the close to cash 76c. Corn, stronger, 591c. Oats, higher, 291c.

A LITTLE SUFFERER

Cleansed, Purified, and Beautified by the Cuticura Remedies.

It affords me pieseure to give you this report of the cure of our little grandchild by your full the cure of the c

Catarrhal Dangers,

Catarrhal Dangers,
To be freed from the dangers of surgestion while sine down; to boothe feels, stern soundly and undstraphed; to ver refreebed, head clear, brain active just free from the state of the surface of the

local and constitutional. Justanto renewors, promanent in curing, safe, conomicial and never-failing.
Sanford's findir al Cure consists of one bottle of the andical Cure, one locy of Catarrial Sovent, and one Improved Induct all wrapped in one package, with irrentice and directions, and sold by all druggists for \$4.03. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

ACHING MUSCLES.

RESERVED IN ONE MINUTE By that new, original, elegans, and infalling in the interest op and infalling plaster. No a he or pain, or bruiss or strint, or cough or cond, or massian weaking and nove-falling, path-aleviating ropprites. At druggists for, if we for \$1.00; or of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOS.DR.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Allen Circuit Court, of Allen county, indiana, made at its April term, 1896, in an action wherein Albert Rosential et al. are plaintiffs and Heien F. Trentman et al. are defondants, the undersigned, as commissioner of the court in said action, will, on and after

the 24th Day of July, 1886,

bis office on Court street, in the City of ort Wayne, Indians, office for sale, at private dig, until +a d, the following described real date, situate in Allen county, Indiana, to-

wit:

Sixty-dive feet off of the south and of lor numbered one hundred and seven (107) in the originat plat of the City of Fort Wayne. It is lonared on Ch down strees, adjoining the Arctino house, and known as the Schmidtheouse property, and with us soid by parells, or or as an entirety, as may be deemed best by me.

me.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third eash: one-third in nine months, and one-third La explicen mentls. For the orderer of payments the purchaser will be require to execute his two promissory notes, with approved socurity, univing valuation and approximate laws, and bearing six per continuous from the continuous quire to extend quire the approved Federick, with approved Federick, and bearing and approved federick and approved to reject any and all I res rve the right to reject any and all A. H. CAMPER, Commissioner.

Will be received till June 3), atv a.m., by the board of school trustees, at their office, for the furnishing the public schools with 183 tuns of hard coal and 205 tuns of soft coal, more or

hard coal and 235 toms of soft cost, mere increase.

Each blidder must specify the kind, quantity and quality, of coal he proposes to deliver; silt coat to be accurately weighted, of the best quality, thoroughly severed invalidations, and delivered inside cach building and in system of the control of the coal building and in system of the coal of the board, or or before August 14 next, and all further coal needed for the each of or the few to be supplied on the same terms as that now contract of for.

If e.d.tt.



DR. T. J. DILLS

Has his officest his residence NO. 108 EAST RERRY STREET. Where he will give exclusive attention

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR Office hours, 9 s. m. to,8 p. m

RUPTURE

Kendallville is to have a circus on the 19th of July, at which time Robinson's show will exhibit there.

The Daily Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1886.

WHAT TO WEAR.

New Features in Tailor-Made Costumes and Recreation Suits.

SOME SIMPLE SUMMER STYLES.

Dressmaking Suggertions-Headgear for Little Folks-Miscelianeous Fashion Notes.

Tallor-Made Castiones. While American ladies are sometimes slow to accept foreign innovations in style, they are parlicularly ready to introduce original ideas, which in turn, after perhaps a season's usage here, are approved of, and adopted by leaders of fashion abroad, says the Philadelphia Times. The decoration of the conveniently elastic jerseys commenced in New York almost as soon as those universally accepted waists came over, and the plain tailor-made suits were ut once elaborated by sundry finishings on busques, and by adding to skirts various pleats and draperies that were not seen in the imported models from which the stylish garments were copied. Last year Worth did not hesitate to give expression to his dislike of the sovere suits as being too "mannish" to be ladylike or becoming, but it is only now that Paris and English magazines are noting the desire for change.

Many ladies in Paris, says Myra, both

French women and Americans, are in a state of revolt against the uniformity of the costumes designed by Inilors. They are ready to admit that the cut and fit of the dresses are perfect, but they see no reason why there should not be a little variety in their style, especially in the draping of their skirts. In consequence of this mutinous feeling a wellknown Paris modiste has inaugurated tnilor-made costumes designed by fominine juste, but carried out by skilled lailors. The costumes have undoubtedly gained by this amalgamation of talents, for they have all the neatness, simplicity, and perfect fit of the best tailor-made costumes, while they are far more varied and graceful in style than the majority of dresses designed us well as made by tailors.

One of these new suits is made of thin cloth, in small checkers, in various mixed shades of brown and red. The plain skirt is out on the bias and the lunic is gracefully draped on one side. The odd corsage is cut in an entirely new style and shows a diagonal faster ing and an extra side piece in place of the usual breast pleats. A simple but very pretty costume is brightened with bands of old-gold stitching round skirt and tunic, which shows to advantage on the dark-blue material. In very finely checkered black and white cloth, which looks like a pepper-and-salt mixture, is a stylish suit. The skirt is plented, the tunic and back brendth are draped in a novel style, and the open jacket discloses the front of a plain white waistcont with double points.

Dressmaking Suggestions.

Steels are not now put into akirts to stay, as they used to be, says an Eastern fashion authority, but they can be taken out and run in at pleasure, for they are provided with strings or books, by which they can be fastened to the sides, and so are easily removed when the dress has to be folded or packed for traveling.

Skirts are draped in various waysover plain or pleated petticents, for instance, a skirt of plain veiling is draped behind and pleated on each side, with pretty passementeric fastenings, over a pleated petticoat in brown silk. A skirt of plain bluish gray crape falls in full double pleats over a pettienat of bayadere striped veiling. The crape skirl opens in front to show the pettioat, which also comes beyond the edge, and still another skirt of woolen guipure, draped over a skirt of French

With such skuts bodiess are worn, such as jerseys of fine silk or woolen tricotine. Then there are bodices made of open work woolen material, or woolen lace over a silk lining, in jorsey styles, without seams or pinches, and jackets are aither close-fitting and double-breasted. or open in the Figure style over a plastron or small vest. Very pretty jerseys are made of silk cricotine, with a row of jet heads between each rib of the tricotine. This is to be had not only in black, but also in brouze, garnet, navy blue, and other colors, with the beads to match

The newest Parisina notion is to wear two skirts, one over the other and turning up to show the under one, and just here it may be of advantage to many ladies to know that the underskirts when of velvet | c velvoteen can be utilized for both day and evening If the dresses are to be worn at the seaside velvet should not be chosen, as the all-silk Lyons volvet is not durable and should not be ex-

posed to salt or damp atmospheres. much superior fabric for such wear at for less cost is the Arcadia velveteen which has a plush pile, with silk velvet lustre, and will outwear either plush or velvet. It is not easily defaced by dust or rain, and us it comes in rich dark colors and delicate tones it can be worn during the day or in the evening in conjunction with canvas, camel's hair cloths, or silks, with the orepes, gauzes, and tulles used for festival occasions. Summer Styles.

There are plenty of pretty things and plenty of new things that are not costly, writes Jenny June. The choice within certain limits-which the accepted styles of a season prescribe -is almost influitely varied; and solid materials of good quality are so comparetively low that an expert needlowoman who can make up her own wardrobe may provide an ample outfit at small Figures in summer materials are retained in thin fabrics, but in wools and thick cottons they have largely given place to stripes, and effects are produced by combinations, by contrast, by subtle harmonies, and blending of color, rather than by the introduction of something totally distinct, as trimming or applied finish. The cheap and coarse white laces, which had become literally "common as dirt," have disappeared from the entines and other cotton costumes; and a simple hem, a French fold or lace like embroidery in the shades of the material substituted. "All-over" tucking and "all-over" open work, which created a revolution in white dresses when they made their appearance a few years ugo, are now executed in and upon colors, pale-pink, gray-blue, lilac, stone-gray, and others, the embroidery done in white on another shade of the ground color. This enlarges the range of a lovely class of summer fabrics, which are not expensive, but very effective, and do not require the silk lining considered neces-sary for open-worked wools. The simplest designs suit best these open worked cottons, which are also well adapted to sleuder young figures, and are always accompanied by the fullbelted bodice; and this season often by a straight sleeve elightly fulled in at the top and into a deep cuff which but-tons over at the wrist. The squareyoked waist has retired into the background. It is still employed for children, for slender young misses, and for dressing-room gowns; but the short-lived craze for "Mother Hubbards" brought such a discredit upon them that even children consider themselves misrepresented by it. The "Mother Hubbard," as used for street dress, was the result of ignorance and a blind following of what was supposed to be

fashion, irrespective of fitness. Recreation Costumes

A very becoming lawn-tennis suit is of a gray and pale blue striped flannel, made with a plain skirt and scarf tunio forming pockets and a pleated blouse, with a beltround the waist. The sleeves are of the Bishop shape, made loose enough to allow the free movement of the arms. With this is worn a Tam o' Shunter hat of the same material as the dress, with the crown projecting over the eyes. Another dress of blue serge has skirt and scarf tunic trimined round with at least a dozen rows of gold and satin braid.

One of the new beating dresses is made of a soft weelen stuff in a new tone, between reseds and gray. It is simply draped, the bodice is full, and is finished with a red velvet collar and cuils in sailor shape. The only trimming on skirt and tunic consists of a border of feather stitch on the material, executed in red silk.

For the races there is an odd dres of brown velvetoen and green silk.
The velvetoen corange and the narrow tablier are cut in one. The loops on the one side and the long pointed taba on the other are, however, separate on the other are, however, separate on the other are, however, separate and joined on to the skirt under the edge is of open work beige tissue, draped up of the bedies. The bended ornaments match the velveteen, but they may be in a variety of colors.

Among other materials mentioned for the races abroad is a cream cauvas, with aprays embroidered in cach merienne coloring, a deep horder round, with a heavy knotted fringe at the edge matching all the tones. This fabric is to be made up over sural. A novel garment of cream canvas, with open-work stripes, is made up over pink, and is very simply draped and looped with pink and brown ribbon-The front of the bodice has a vest unde of flat bands of lace; it is embroidered in colors and has a large geometrical pattern formed of brown silk, stitched on the lace and subsequently worked.

The old-fashioned barege has back to us almost entirely as it was many years ago. It has smooth, silky surface, but whereas the old kind used to tear easily, this barege is quite able to bear almost any strain. It has also been brought out with bay adere stripes of contrasting colorings such as brown and blue, the breade bands edged with white lines. A capital-looking and wearing fabric in the silk fancy cauves with interwoven stripes. It drapes well, yet stands out firmly and does not creme. It comes in a charming range of coloring.

Mikano silks are shown in funtasti designs to draps over a plain color.

Some Interesting Reading for the Instruction of Good People.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH.

An Old Key-The Church vs. The Liquo Traffic-Respect the Body-Little Things and Little People.

An Old Key.

Last night I found an old forgotten ker Deep in an unused drawer; and quick tear fell

As in my hand I took it tenderly— For ab! I knew the story it would tell

Of a familiar door, "a vanished hand," A choery "click" by enger children heard— "Papa is home!"—Ab, little loyal band! How oft your hearts grow sick with hope ferred

In the time efter i for "Para" went forth
And came not back. Then dawned some day

some days:
The cuttege home was cold; and we came No.
To a gray city street, to flowerless ways.

On the bright steel great spots of rust had "It would not turn so easily as then,"
(I thought), "and 'Rosebank' is no more my

I have no claim to onter it again.

May be its door has now a different look— And 0, if even I could venture there, What should I find? my misery to mock— Ghosts of the dead—strangers' careless stare,

I took the key and laid it out of sight:
"Since then canst no more one the door for m o Of that dear home, thou needst not see the

ngue,
For only doors of tears are oped by thee."
-Chamber's Journal.

The Church vs. the Liquor Traffic. The success of the Church is just in proportion as its influence is greater than that of the liquor-traffic. Conversely, the success of the liquor-traffic is just in proportion as its influence is greater than that of the Church. Faith in the religion of Jesus Christ and knowledge of the liquor-traffic make these propositions, in a sense, axiomatic. Here, then, are two elements in our civilization that may for a period increase in the same proportion; but the ultimate success of either sounds the death-knell of the other. Two gigantic institutions, two mighty forces, are contending for mastery; one the institution of all institutions, the other the crime of crimes," "the sum of all villanies." one the expendit of the Prince of peace, the other the exponent of riot and turmoil; one representing the Light of the world, the other rep-

resenting the prince of darkness.

The spirit and genius of the Church are in every sense diametrically op-posed to the liquor-traffic; and while this is true, it is no less true that the different branches of the church almost to a unit conform therewith. A few years ago, when the question of slavery was agitating the antion, different branches of the Church were divided, and not until after that great question was forever settled on the side of right was the Church harmonious. While there may be differences in the Church to-day as to its attitude towards the liquor-traffic, it is not divided upon this, the greatest question of modern times The question of slavery was necessarily a sectional one and re-stricted in its limits; the liquor queson the other hand, casts its blighting influence over every State, city, village, and home in this broad

Iand. When the attitude of the Church is considered in connection with the abolition of slavery and the greater question of the prohibition of the liquor-traffic, the outlook is such that we cannot but believe that ultimately she will prove victorious. But the end is not yet. The war is scarcely begun. We are on the verge of one of the greatest conflicts of modern times. The Church may be torn and rent, but not alone, for it is a legal, a legislative, a political question, as well as a moral one. But it matters not how the battle scenes may shift, the Church will be the talisman of the conflict. Let her prove worthy of the trust.—N. W. Christian Advocate.

Bespect the Rady

Respect the body. Give it what it requires and no more. Don't pierce its ears, strain its eyes, or pinch its feet; don't roset it by a hot fire all day, and smother it under heavy bed covering at slight occasions, don't muse or pet it to printer. Like most of the princes of ուլթաt it in leath: don't dose it with doctors' stuffs, and above all, don't turn it into a wine cask or a chimney. Let it be "war-ranted not to smoke," from the time our manhood takes nossession. Tie spect the body; don't overwork, over est, or over love it, and never debase it, but be able to lay down, when you are done with it, a well worn but not a misused thing. Meantime treat it at least, as well as you would your pet horse or hound, and my word for though it will not jump to China at a bound, you will find it a most excellent thing to have—especially in the country.

Little Things and Little People.

Little things and little people have often brought great things to pass. The large world in which we exist is made up of little particles as small as the sands on the senshere. The vust on is composed of small drops of water. The little busy bees, how much honey Mall Gasette.

SABBATH READING, they gather! Do not be discouraged because you are little. A little star shines brightly in the sky in a dark night, and may be the means of saving many a poor sailor from shipwreck, and a little Christian may do a great deal of good, if he or she will try. There is nothing like trying. -N. W. Christian Advocate.

Home Thrusts.

POETRY is the attempt which man makes to render his existence har-monious.—Carlyle.

Ir is the greatest courage to be able to bear the imputation of the want of courage. -Henry Clay. Ir we do not educate Indian children

to our civilized life their parents will continue to educate them to their sayugery.--Morniny Star, Cartisle, Pa. MEN often economize where they

have nover been extravagant, and where there is least need of it, and prudence ceases to be a virtue because it lacks wisdom and judgment.—Churchman.

One of two things must be done it this country. Parents must spend money to educate their children, or they must pay to test to build peniton-tiaries to parish crime. -F. Holden.

A CHANGING CONSTRLLATION. But to us perhaps the most interesting fact which the movements of the stars make known is the proper motion of our own sun, which, like the other brilliants of the sky, is rushing forward at a mighty puce and carrying us with him, whether we will or no, to some distant quarter where other suns are shining whose light we are yet unable to discern. This motion of itself will in time operate to change the visible appearance of the heavens. The stars which we leave behind us will grow dim; others, like Procyon, moving in direction contrary to our own, will speed by us as they pursue headlong their mysterious journey, while the sters that lie before us will brighton as we approach. It will not be difficult, knowing the proper motion of the stars, to picture the appearance of the heavens at remote periods of the past or future, though such an attempt would once have been thought to tran-

scend the powers of the human intellect. Applying such a calculation to Orion, we find that the appearance of the constellation will be somewhat altered. In the course of 50,000 years some of the bright stars which surround him will have approuched so close as to add their luster to the splendor of his constellation. The Three Kings will no longer be in a straight line, and the appearance of tho parallelogram will have altered. The Professors of the University of Leipsie thought probably that the constellation of Orion would last forever, and that the deeds of the here they sought to commemorate would be as enduring. We are but seventy years from Water-loo, and yet who now, that is not well read in military history, can tell much about the battles of Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Borodino, Eylau, Friedland, Wagram, Ligny and the rest? Or of the great Generals of the epoch, how many know much of Pichegru, Kleber, Moreau, Desaix, Berthier, Davoust, Ney, Soult, Murat, Duroc, Junot, Bernadotle, Blucher, Bulow, and Wellington, or can tell in every case which fought under the Republic, and which under the Empire, which sided with Napoleon and which against him, which he advanced, and which he rained? To some, probably, the names of many of these will be unfamiliar, and yet, comparatively speaking, the flames of Moscow still redden the horizon, and the echoes of the 400 cannon that thun-dered at Waterloo still roll in the distance. If the lapse of less than a century has made such havec with fame, what shall we say of the slow ages, which will witness the change in Orion? In that long period the burning ambition of the conquering hero will have had time to cool, while the cares, troubles, and disappointments which strew the path of ordinary existonce will have had their roughness smoothed and their asperity blunted. Fifty thousand years! Yes, it is a long vacation, and it will be impartially be-stowed on all that live.—W. H. Moriarty, in Bustom Herald.

A ROYAL PRINTER

It is not generally known that Prince Ludwig of Battenberg, son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, is a practical Alexander of Hesse, is a practical due for recording above consented to become a canal due for recording above convention.

M. OAFINEY. either an art or rince Ludwig of been tanght na trade, Prince Ludwig of Battenberg was early called upon to choose a calling, and his choice fell upon the art of Gutlenberg. In the pulses of his father the prince has a printing office completely fitted up for liook ordinary printing and Prince Ludwig prides himself on his mility to compete with compositors and printers who follow typography for a livelihood. What is still more inter esting is that the Princess, the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse, is a printer, too, and that the high-born pair work regularly together at the case. The latest work which has come from Prince Ludwig of Battonberg's press is a volume of notes on berg's press is a Vondne or nocoom-travels written by the Prince's sister, On Countass of Erbach-Schonberg. The book is said to be excented in a thoroughly printer-like way .-- Pall

THIS IS THE GENUINE

Every Drop Is Worth Its Weight In Gold!



Rendues, and heats all kinds of Inflammation, THES, BLAND, BLEEDING OR ITCHING, BLORIS, BLAND, BLEEDING OR ITCHING, BLORIS, OLD OR MEW WO'N -, BRUTEES BURNS, TOOTHAGHIS, EAR ACHES ONE EXES, OALDS, SPHAINS, the greatest known remedy. CATARIH, COLIS, DIARRIGEA, RIELU MATERIA, COLIS, DIARRIGEA, RIELU MATERIA, HEALT, AND HEALT HEALT, AND HEALT ELALIMIN, SILBEDING NOSE, MORTH, Stomach, Lunge of From any causes, stopped as by a charm. It is called the WONDET: OF HEALING. USED EXPENSION & STRENALLY, We have an avalanche of testimonials. Send for our book (Maided free), it will telt you all about it.
IT IS USARET TO ISEANY FREMANTION EXCEPT THE GENERAL THE GENERAL TO SECURE OR SERVICE SOCIETY.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., New York.

ANNOUNCEMENT'S.

REPRESENTATIVE.
To the Editor of the SENTINEL:
Please mnounce my mme as a candidate
for representative of Allon county, subject to
the decision of the democratic convention,
September 4.
Decision Township. September 4. Picasant Township.

To the Editor of The Sextiner.
Please sometime in graine as a condidate for elerk of the Allen circuit court for one term only, subject to the decision of the demogratio monthading convention.

DAMINE W. SMIDDER DANLEL W. SOUDER.

To the Editor of The Sentinel:
Pience announce my mane us a candidate
for clerk of the Allen circuit court, subject to
the decision of the democratic nontiniting
convention. WILLIS D. MATER,

FOR AUDITOR.
To Editor of the ENEVILLE.
Please announce my mum as a gandidate for auditor, subject to the decision of the county democratic numbating convention to be held Sept. 4, next, and outing.
JOSEPH J. JENKINSON.

Mr. Böltor:—Please amoning my more as a conditate for county auditor, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention Sept. 4. Truly yours,

ANDREW F. GLUTTING.

To The Editor of THE SENTINEL

Please announce my name as a candidate
for Auditor, for one term only, subject to the
decision of the Democratic Convention

J. R. NEIZER.

Monroeville. Morrocyllo.

To the Editor of The Sentierl.

Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of comity auditor, subject to the decision of the democratic monitaring convention.

A. L. GREBEL.

COUNTY TREASURER.

COUNTY TREASURER.

To the Editor of The Sentimer.
Plesse amounce my name as a candidate for county treasurer, subject to the decision of the coming democratic monitating convention.

Extrustee of Letterson Township.
To the Editor of The Sentimer.
Please announce my mome as a caudidate for the office of Tree Sentimer.
Please announce my mome as a caudidate for the office of Tree street of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic convention.

Maples.

convention. Maples.

To the Editor of the SENTINUI:
Please amounce my name as a candidate
for county treasurer, subject to the decision
of the domocratic nominaling convention.

ISAAC MOWNER,
To the Editor of the SENTINE,
Please amounce my name as a candidate
for county treasurer, subject to the decision
of the canning democratic nominating convention.

WM. SCOTT.
To the Editor of the SENTINE,
Please amounce my name as a candidate
for county treasurer, subject to the decision
of the canning democratic nominating convention.

WM. SCOTT.

of the coming general with the control of the control of the Sunting.

Latiguette township.

To the Differ of The Sunting in a conditate present of the sunting of the control treasurer, surface in the decision of the coming democratic monitaring convention.

EINA ALB BETWAIN.

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To the Editor of the Senthel.

Please announce my man as a candilate
for county treasurer, surject to the decision
of the democratic neutrating convention,
and the democratic parameter convention,
Supt. 4, and oblica, yours most respectfully,
GHSTOF GOTHE.

New Haven, Adams Iownship.

Editor of Tue Services.

Please amounter my name as a combinate for recorder of Adlen country, subject to the decision of the democratic monimizing convention.

THOMAS S. HELLER.
Monroe rownship.

Mouroe township.
To the Editor of the SENTINEL:
The Editor of the SENTINEL:
The Editor of the Demodifiate for the
administration of the Committee to the
administration of the democratic convention.
JACOB R. BITTINGER.

WM. GAFFNRY.
To the editor of the SEXTINE;
Please announce my more as a candidate for the office of County Recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the decision end in continuous transfer of the decision of the

Jefferson Township.
To the Editor of the SENTINEL:
Please annuance my name for the effice, or county recorder, subject to the decision of the denocratic nominating convention.
W. A. REIGHELDERFER,
Springfield township.

SHERIPE.
To the Editor of the SENTINE;
Mr. Editor:—Will you kindly announce in
muno as a democratic conditate for shortig,
subject to the party monitoring convention.
Truly yours.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.
To the Editor of This SENTINE.
Please amounce my nime as a cardidate for the office of Prosecuting attorney, applied to the decision of the dimocratic enjoyedion.
JAMES M. ROHINSON.

To the Editor of The SENTERLA Plense amount to the Penneeratin voters of All n county that I am a cambrate for the affect of Protecuting Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention.

Jarrard is having a big run on Cal-inst photographs at 60 Calboun street, 10 day-2t,

THE FOURTH!

As it Dawned for a Soldier at Gettysborg in 1863---Holding Littie Round Top.

Military Life as Seen From the Ranks of the Army---How a Soldier Feels on the Eve of a Battle.

Forming in Line for the Fight.

[Most battle sketches are written from the standpoint of a commanding general or a war correspondent who saw and know, or is supposed to have seen and known, the whole field of setting. There is the supposed to have seen and known, the whole supposes to have seen and known, the whole field of action. These skutches are more or less valuable contributions to history, but they do not give the civic reader a very clear fide; of what war really is. The following intensely interesting sketch, written for us by Cal. Charles E. Sprague, mow secrotary of the Union Dime Savings Institution, of New York, who served at Gettysburg in the ranks of the Forty-Courth New York regiment, tells what one soldier saw and expectated in a service of the service of the same of the service o and experienced in a great battle. There is no description of grand operations in it, but as a picture of real experience in camp, on the march and on the field of battle, it is a most vuluable contribution to the litera

on the march and on the field of battle, it is a most vuluable contribution to the literature of the war.—Bilitor.]

Of all the homes that I have ever loved and left, the one that has made the despise impress on my mind is a little but of one room, about 6xest, built of pine logs, sticks, sod, and and canvas. It was built "by dars" works?—a good many days—and the architects, builders, maxons, carpenters, pumbers and smitches, maxons, carpenters, pumbers and smitches, maxons are two young fellows (Eugens and II) both rather of the student class than of any muchanical bent. This residence of ours was citated in the state of Virginia, county of Stafford. Nothing in that region is described by any closer geographical limit than the county. This part of "Stafford county held more population to the square mine at the times our monsion was standing than ever before or probably ever again, since the Yankee army, as our Virginia neighbors called us, had dropped down there to stay over night, and lead lived there a good many months, "off and on."



It was a rule we soldiers learned to recognize, that if you camped down at night with strict injunctions to be ready to march on at daybreak, with mivice from your officery that you'd better not waste my time in getting up comfortable shelter because this was the most temporary kind of a halt, then for a certainty, if you followed this netwice, you were going to be kept right in that blyome long enough to repeat not going to work at getting comfortably housed. So after some experience, we never took any stock in assurances of brief stay; we went right to work at house building on the assumption that we should stay a month; if we marched next day no great harm was done, but if we stayed in well we were well paid for our trouble.

This was our state of mind when we believed. a rule we soldiers learned to reco

This was one state of mind when we halted

stayed a week we were well paid for our trouble.

This was our state of mind when we halted back of Falmouth, opposite Fredericketsurg, of a point on the railroad which themeoforward, possibly to this day, became known as "Stromenur's Switch," We halted at night, and bivonacked in these pine woods, which extended for miles around. Before we left that spot for the last time that forest had disappeared; every trachad been cut, first wastfully, at shoulder height from the ground, then down to a decent stump, and then this shump was cut to the very quick. Nisally we had no wood at all.

Being, as I said, aware of the long duration of supposed temporary stays in military life, this house of curs ("sinnly" was the correct mame in camp language was promptly bugun. In our regiment they were not as stromous for miformity of architecture as in some commands, and allowed scope for individuality; as long as the line of frost doors was protty straight down the company streets, we could build our shanties of size and style to sait our tastes. Certainly, Engane and I had about the worst looking one of the schlement.

It was first, a cellar dug the full size of the ground plan, about two feet deep. Nott came a wall of split pine logs, resting on the ground and hold up by stakes, carrying up the cellar wall to a height of five freet in all. Now, the roof was of cravas, made of severa, of the little shelier tents, fastened togather and stratched over a ridge pole, which was supported by two stout upregass in front and rear. The front, or door, was also of cauvas until we got our chimney built, hater on. Our next stop was to coult for wall with mad. Glorious Virginia mod? The one preduct of which there was always approve gum when driet; for architectural purposes, admirable, for polestrian u-es, yile. We planted our wall pretty tightly with this natural stucce, and banked up the spruce gum when driet; for architectural purposes, admirables, for pedestrian tres, vile. We plast-red our wali pretty tightly with this natural staces, and banked up the lower eige. We distinct around our house, and conducted the waters into the comprised all our furniture, being also chair, sofs and table, was our next care. It was a spring hei, we suffice the crosswise of the shanly on supports which held them about level with the surface of the ground. The bed was about three feet with. Eugenn and I were both slender. When sitting on the edge of the bed our feet restel against the front wall of our mansion. Here we talked; here we emoked; here we read in pleasant weather, we conversed with our massion. Here we talked; here we conversed with our neighbors, discussing every subject under heaven, and here we sat, Eugene and I, by our own fireside after the chimney was built.

Our chimney was a picture-opus structure of sods. The mortar which held together

the chimney was built.

Our chimney was a picture-que structure of sods. The mortar which held together those substitutes for brick was the aforesaid mud. An open fireplace faced the right hand man of the two insuites who set on the bed, and that man did the cooking from that position. Our chimney was a large one, covering more than half the front of the house and forming our front wall, vice

canvas removed. A wooden manual defined the top of the fireplace. Above this the chimney tapered somewhat and ended in a barrel. Some of our comrades had double-barrelad chimneys, but we found it hard enough to steal one burrel at a time to sup-ply those which caught fire; total loss; no which caught ilre; total loss; no

enough to see a case surface the play those which caught fire; total loss; no insurance.

This to the higgest house which I have helped to build with my own hands, and an I got to dreaming through my past life I always work back to b; just like the house that Jack built—I guess Jack was a soldier—and, what mado us more attached to our shanty was that we so many times hado it good-by during the mouth we owned it; each time we truiged away we faced our friends neroes the rivor; they laid us out like brave fellows as they were. When we found there was no use, we drifted back, wishout much coremeny or order, to the odd camp and went to pegging away at our regular professional work as neitlicots. By the boys behind and the line grow shorter in front of the first sergeant at roll cali.



DRIPTING BACK TO CAMP.

First, we went on an excursion to Fredericksburg; things were handled badly and back we came to the old camp; Eugone and I bailed out the cellur, put up the roof and resumed houselcooping in our old dwelling. Thus our corps went on a Christmas trip up the river—a failure unreaorded in history—gave it up and came back "home," Thus Burnside Irisi it again, and this timo our old ir out, Virginia mud, was against us and there was an effectual "the up" as we may say of pack mules, camon and wagons. Once more the old nums welcomed as and agash we commenced improvements on our real estate in the very same spot. We may looked upon ourselves as quartered them for the rest of the war. The hou-challding activity of the regiment was too great to be satisfied with the private resiliences in the company streets and spentigs of upon a regimental church, really quife an imp sing structure of logs, with seats and rubit all complete, and well utilized, not only on Sundays, but on week day overings with debatting societies, lectures and classas. So we lived fill doe Houker issued invitations for another picnic, an aight day one, since known as Chancellorsville. This time, we thought, surely was the last. But now we came back once more, inside of the cight days, and worse used up than over, All expectation was pretty well asspended by manimous consent and was simply "go ne-you-pieses," out get to the old earny. That was a manceture we had pretty well carried, and though, like such movements in s'on the right, into line," it looked disorderly, yet it god there.

So in thinking over our next trip, which fetched us up at Gettysburg, no wonder I had to drift back to that old shauty in Stafford county. It occurs to me that the little details of our camp life am fading away, and that they are well worth setching for the present generation, which knows not war, for this year's voter was born after the war was over.

Duce more the old shanty was dismanted to the muse of that long and solom call

war was over.

Duce more the old shanty was dismantled

Once more the old shanty was dismantial to the must of that long and solemn call which every soldier knew as "Strike Tents." First the brigade bugler had given it to us, after twice repeating a preface, or leading, as it were, to his proclamation, which, to every Third brigade man seemed to than the name of our old commander, thus:



[The picture above represents the flag of the Third brigade, First division, Fifth army corps, Dan Butterubdiz old brigade, which held the Little Round Top.]

Third brigade, First division, guar artist to be gotterfield; cold brigade, which held the Little Ronal Top.]

The Angel Gabriel in his musical envacity is always associated with Gon. Butterfield in the mind of any soldier of our beignde. If the bugger was not at hand, "Dan" could be call binself: in fact, there If the bogter was not at hand, "Dan" could even sound the call himself; in fact, there were few things which a soldier of any grade ought to do, but that he could and dared. But, though his trumpeted name rallied us on many a field, he was in a higher position at this time.

Mike, the regimental bugler, next lifts his old battered coppr here to his good natured mouth, and easy as a bird out floats his little song. His or riture is a different one his musical me-suge is addressed thus:

Forty, forty-four,
And forty, forty-four,
Litaly no so before
Come-comet comet comet

Etrike-your-tents, strike-your-tents, trits, Strike-your-tents,



GEN. DAN BUTTERFIELD.

The last bugle note had coased, and on regiment stood in line in marching order This procedure was an unusual one when or This procedure was an initiated one whose on the march, for military servenonies on actual companies were dispensed with as far as possible. There is a degree of clusticity about military formalities. It has had been a review we should first have land the companies formed and taken charge of by the captains, then the companies would have married out into line, and the regiment when complete would have nearlied out into the colone, who would have then marched to the place designated by the brigade commander and reported to him; and thus, in orderly, dig-

nified, though prompt succession, we might lieve boon built updated dividens and corps. But while we were actually on the march, this was all cut very short, and when the companies were once in ranks no more time was wasted. The leading company was marched by its captain straight to the read we were to follow, in fours (or, as we then called it, "by the flank"), and the other companies struck into its wake, in civici, by the shortest line and without wasting a yard of travel. The regiments swume into column in the same easy and informat war, the leading regiment placking up the others without a litch and with no fess.

But to day we had not quite dropped our comp manuters, and as we shoot there in line we were a fair specimen of an American regiment. We atood shoot 300, rank and file. New regiments had anything like the nominal strength which a regiment should have. We were a very sun burnal, hearty-looking set of follows; we looked as if we could eat a square meal whomever we got company averaged 34, and probably there were more mon mbout 22 than of any other age. We were not punctifious about the requisitions as to dress. Our regimental uniforms of souri-zouave pattern had been turned in before Chancellorsyille, and we lind frock coats, bloness or jacke's, just as it happened; anything blue would do. In hits and caps there was also much variety—the hideous regular army cloth cap, with sharting peak, which some turned up and some turned downsate was also much variety—the hideous regular army cloth cap, with sharting peak, which some turned up and some turned downsate were the share, with straight vises, or the McClothen cap, with top falling forward; these had been sert on from home or purchased when on furfough; or the more holdy per feet of large some had on the corp of studies of black soft bats, which were worn in spite of regulations. But everyone had on he cap of a further words and one of studies for twenty string. The hond shoes given out by the government and usually styled "guiboats" were the most fa

out of the last group of articles, and I rather think the rubber was the most popular.

The Confederates greatly enviod the "Yankee gun blankets," and their officere could always get them to charge very willingly if there were any likely to be inal, Some few frying pans were rotained, not a handy thing to carry, but a mighty lundy implement to have at night. I know one man who stuck to his pen, but never lead the treatment to the stringth. Tom would carry it till noon every day for the privilege of trying next after the owner at night. Diek and Harry would take the burdon the rest of the day for a similar concession. So the owner of the frying pan revoled in its onjoyment in the sewart of other fellows brown A parfect capitalist, but he had had the nerve to go in on the ground floor and develop the enterprite. In our own little partnership Eugene entried the most of the grab and I most of the shelter, and we seldom severated. Chine ymiticates were formed of three, four or fivo men on similar terms.

We had forty rounds of cartridges besides, and these we never used to throw away. A man always kept his cartridges, somehow. They were of paper, and though the tactics told us to bif to beam, we always broke them with our fingers at the muzzle and poured in the powder. The days of breach loaders had not yee fully come, and would do the ramining just as well.

When our coloud had called us to attention, be sut on his horse a moment perfectly still, but with his eyes gravely scrutinizing our ranks from right to left; then, quickly brache, thread, insuling our naks from right to left; then, quickly brache, thread, mend, and move we swing along the rough Virginia roads in route stop. There is very

inotan on a journey of which no one know the end.

And now we swing along the rough Virginia roads in routo step. There is very little nonsense, talk or skylarking. We have long sinen gos beyond that sings of cast education and don't waste any strongth in those ways. We keep approximately in one fours, but very loosly. Our "guns" slant over our right or left shoulder. We might vising them by the leather strap, but I have sedom seen that done. Apparently the weight is ensiest carried on the shoulder, where a slight shifting cases the numerical theorem in the few yery little with us and command as little as possible. They want their heath, too, for other purposes and understand that too much fussy meddling won't go down with us. Not that we should that he was thus lesing his hold on the opauly "kick," but the officer would find that he was thus losing his hold on the

To-day our regiment leads the brigade and our brigade leads the division. Temorrow we drop back to the rent, and then gradually work up to the bend again. This afternation equalizes the difficulties of marching. The level of the column has the one-fast time of it. When the rends are bad the column gets "strong out." The lead of the column is halted and enjoys a square rest of fifteen minutes, while the rest are getting closed on minutes, while the rest are getting closed on our brigade leads the division

gets "strung out." The head of the column is halted and enjoys a square rest of fifteen himsts, while the vest are getting closed up, and to last reciment just gets to its proper distance in time to start again.

One of the lessens of the march is to he down at every chance. The green soldier will stand in his trucks because he thinks the slopings is merely a "fam" and that it won't be worth while to get down and got right up again. But the seasoned marcher will go in the reads let his a shot, and drop; and if it gives him thirty seconds for the reads let his the seasoned marcher will go for the reads let his the seasoned marcher will go for the reads let his a shot, and drop; and if it gives him thirty seconds for the cycle heart and fresher. About eight hears a day was enough of this kind of thing, and that was usually divided into capul structhes morning and ovening. There was a good deal of straggling, and not much notice laken of it. It was of two kinds—the weary or lazy, who could not or would not keep up, and gradually dropped back, and the independent sprice who accasionally preferred the freedom of the column. "Coffee boiling" or "coffee coffu," was our name for these errathe securisions. The coffee colers usually turned up at night, because it was not very safe to get too far from the treops.

up at 10gH, Because it was not very safe to got too far from the troops. Coffee was a great sustainer—the prime necessity at overy lait. The most approved way of boiling was by suspending the cap by its bail at the end of a stick, and thus, as y us not income on a seros, more energy were, fishing for coffee. This was found great improvement over balancing your

one on an unstrady stick of wood, which was likely to give way just at the critical moment of the boil, and demonstrate that hot coffes will put out a fire just as soon as cold water.



ROILING COFFEE.

ROILING COFFEE.

As to our fires, I can't remember how it was that we always had matches, I suppose we got them from the sutler. But wood was abundantly supplied, at least for a short stay. The Virginians had a custom, worthy from our point of view, of the highest commendation. Thuy had lavishly plod all over their lands, in the form of zigzag fences, the most degant rails of hard wood; as fences they were notther useful nor ornamental; as firewood, they were superh. When we had finally halted for the night, it was a race for the most cligible fences. I have chased a vanishing fence for some distance, at the best speed of my long logs and could not eatch up with its melsing lengths. No matter how wet the rail, the wood just below the surface was dry and scasoned, and we had mon, expert fire lighters, who would build up a cheerful blaze in the middle of a plowed field in a pouring rain, with some fence rails and one match.



CHASING A FENCE.

Luckliy we did not have much rain as we tredged northward. It is a very close thing between Virginia main and Virginia dust, but I think I prefer the latter. So we pushed along protty steadily, though Lee, away off at the left, certainly got ahead of us, which was a good thing in the end. One day was like another, except such little diversity as insuited from a light at Aldio, where we look a hund with the exality. As we began to make four or five trussings of Goose run avery day, we know we were approaching the Potomae. We crossed at Edwards Forry, where the water was clear as Lake Grange. We halted and rested a few days at Frederick on a beautiful farm, where the milk bouse was built over the most wonderful spring I had ever seen, which builded out in a stream as large as a larred. Here we locard that Rolors's place had been given to our own Meade, whom we know as a resolute, though not a kindly, man; not a man like "Charley Griffin," whom we could like, though requally resolute. CHASING A FENCE



Again we heard the old familiar sound of 'Dan -Dan -Dan -Hutterfield -Butterfield with his call for us to break up our camp on the noble Maryland form, and once more march—northward still. Chefries were now ripo and we ate all we could held. I have no deable the noid fruit did us good on the whole, though some of us got budly doubled up. We feit in good spirits too; we knew that we were going to fight, but somehow we felt that it was going to be a different affair from the bucking against their fortifications which we had tried so many times. We talked it over and concluded the fight was going to be something like Antietan. The very atmosphere, the looks of the people and the most in and as we draw near the border, we had wonderful funcies at the country now the Maryland reminded us of our homes in the most, and as we draw near the border, we had wonderful funcies at the country now the or Mason and Dixon's line, border, we find wonderful fancies of an country north of Mason and Dixon's line where most of us had not been for two years We pictured it as an earthly paradiso.



THE COLONIL BEFORE HIS LAST FIGHT. THE COLONDL BEFORE HIS LAST FIGHT. When we reached the line, something musual occurred We were brought to attention; the colors, which always were covered with cases, were taken out, the diministers and fifers placed, "Ain't Yea Glad to fir't Out o' the Wilderness P while we marched steadily in the "cade-med step" across the border into a free state. This made it, good door of impression on us, somewhat weakened afterward by finding that, as to weed and water, we were not so free as refere.

s before. We were now in the last days of June. On We were now in the last days of June. On the first day of July we made our toggest matter thirty odd utiles from sun to sun. That day we found that there were two kinds of people in Promsylvania, and that only one kin i were "life our own folks," as we said. In the afternoon we heard firing many off adread, and rumors reached us of highling in front. By this time there was a settled conviction in the ranks that there would be a big flight near Gettyshing. That night we halted at midnight. The colone communding the brighold (it was the last hight for him) sat on his horse close to a tree, at whose foot Eugene and I had rolled

ourselves up, utterly achausted. Mile, the burler, was fluisuing his go-to-bed call of tatioq and that colonel calmly said: "Reveille at X: I think this was tee most intensely disagreeable remark I over beard. I resolved to defy discipline and sieep as long as I liked, but when morning came I got up with the rest.

The most of that day we were just on the edge of a fight, and that is the time you feel most encomfortable. If a man ever talk you he felt july in such circumstances, you had better change the subject, as you are not getting reliable information. To heur a lot of firing a little way off, and a lot of firing a little way off, and a lot of firing a little way off, and a lot of nesty buzzing, squealing, whining noises let lease uncomfortably near you, and then to have to keep still and think of everything you don't want to think about, with an chance to blazz away in return, is not so much maddening as sickening. I know! I didn't like it a bit, and would have

with no chance to blaze away in reburn, is not so much maddening as sickening. I know I disht like it a bit, and would have been glad to be oxcuse!. Any man, if he noted gets where the shooting isn't all one-sided, can stry; he is generally too much interested to think about going.

This day at Gottyshurg, I did not feel the stace fri ht as usual, because I was too sheepy. Every little while, as we lay down in various places, I took a snooze. Purhaps I was saved a good deal of anguish this way, and prihars Col. Vincent did us a good turn in ordering that very early rewells. Cortainly I would rather feel sleepy than scared.

Along in the afternoon, things seemed to thicken up. They had our regiment in close column by division, and all the other regiments in the corps seemed to be formed in the same way, and these masses to be in a partity compact the. I remember that the regulars (who constituted the bulk of the Second division) lay on our left in the same formation: that I saw the Hundred and Forty-sixth New York, of that same division, in their singular light blue and yellow uniform, coming up in place with the others, and noticed a college friend at the head of his company. As I remember, we were on praity high ground, with higher still in front and back on the plain came a long stender ribbon of infantry. The corps thig at the head with its Greek cross, told that this was the Sixth corps, who were finishing a tremendous march, such as we had made the day before.

But how our old brigade call of "Dan! Dan! Butterfield!" range out in such an emphatic way as I never heard before, and hrought us instantly to our feet. It was the last time I over heard it huse. It seemed herdly a minute before we were marching off. We weren't told that we were going to hold the Little Round Top, but that was our mission. Some staff officer seemed in be riding ahout and showing the way, and a battery was plunging up in the most reckless manner I ever saw, at least one whose in such an amplit, and law plainly you remember this afterward. At Fredericksburg we were under a very warm enflanding fire, and the captain of Company B reported the fact to the ming. His we double-quicked up as our best speed.

It is queer how in such a moment of excitement your unind is busy with some absurdly trilling thought, and how plainly you remember this afterward. At Fredericksburg we were under a very warm enflading fire, and the captain of Company B reported the fact to the ming. His we double-quicked up as Orthoboys Hall." An other time, at Ch ancellarsville, I was listening during that heavy artiller free, to some little birds, whose high troops can leave with large

scenned to be just gelting into a very scrambling sort of line, but we knew that it

scomed to be just getting into a very serambling sort of line, but we knew that it was there to stay.

We heard the command, up at the head of our regiment: "On the right by file into line. March!" Now, though we did not by any menus go through the medions of that very complex movement as we had learned it when drilling, yet it told us just about whore the colonel wanted to place us, and we got there with a rush. The command was not to be executed Riterally, but it was a graphic inofeation of our intended position. It any one thinks that drill is of no use because it can't be used in a fight, lot tim imaging in what works to would explain off. hand to appears on of citizens, four abreast, how he wanted them to get "on the right" into line.

The principal feature of the ground there was rocks. Not what they terra rocks in prairie states, where a rock is the size that a small boy can throw, but what would have been reasgnized even in Vermont as rocks—weighing half a too or more. These were elegant things to get behind and shoe over; we appreciated them fully, for we always lind to recopy up our own protection, and never had had ready-inade works; ours were custom goods.

naver land had roady-made works; ours were custom goods.

The grammat in front of us ran steeply down and was full of rocks and trees. It would have been a considerable overtion for a fut man to come up without opposition. Almost the instant our company got behind the rocks some one said, "There they come," and just for a half second I could see "thom" dodging giz-rag, among the trees down the hill. I never sur them again distinctly, for a half second I could see "thom" dodging giz-rag among the trees down the hill. I never sur them again distinctly, for ensuring the grant of the "Carso firing!" and Mike repeating it with his bugie, tremtaded me of the birds at Chancellors-ville—and we did not head it may more than we should the birds. It was bangity, hang lang into the smake wheel of us may rip, rip, rquich just over our heads. The latter sounds were from the Johnnie's bullets, and very likely ours went over their heads, too. Once in a while they would gut very close and a red star of linne would jump right out of the sande at every discharge. These times they would be pretty apt to hit some of our boys.

As I was kneeling down and loading, one of

thines they would be pretty apt to an some of our boys.

As I was kneeling down and loading, one of our boys, partly in front of me, got a bullet through both lega-so I know atterward, for he died in the hospital near me, my mether standing by him. The bullet, my way, after doing this work, struck me on the inside of the log without catching my troward, and I saw It deep. It must have been spent by crushing through his two logs. I thought how I wisked I had thus to pick it me as a souvenir. A week or two inter, when I next

low I wished I had thus to pick it up as a souwork. A week or two after, when I next under-seal, I was reminded of this ball by flading quite a big braise on my leg.

I don't think any one was afraid now, or cared for anything but getting rid of his entridges. We were not good marksmon; I suppose if we had been we should have

been more deliberate and should have made less amoke and done more execution. Target practice had been very little attended to. I don't know how hong it was before they got me. I know we had not budged from our general position, though many were killed in their tracks. I can't remember sening any one go away wounded. As one of those red flather came out of the smoke I felt some un roke were been the contract of the smoke I felt some un roke were best flather. sening any one go away wounded. As one of those red flushes came ont of the snucks I felt some one pole me very hard, jeb me, in fact, on the left shoulder with a big stick; from the end of the stick spread in every direction needlepricks, like an electric hattery. That's the way it folt; the fact was a ciffs ball had bared through one. I did not exactly realize what had bappened; I was not knocked over, my gun was still in my right hand; I did not understand it yet. I looked at my shoulder and saw a hole in the jacked; knowing that no hole had been there a little batters it dis weed at hast upon my stephility that I was hit. It seems so queer to a man that he should be struck; so very natural that it should in front I twisted my head around to see if there was one. I had a great dread of a ball in me which would have to be extracted.



LOOKING FOR THE BULLET HOLE.

So I found myself a wounded man before I knew it. My next reflection was that it hadn't burt much. One tooth-pulling is worse than a dozen shootings like that.

Now I had down my gra and recoived to retire. We were not at the creat of the hill, but a little down; so in going hock I had first to go up hill a little. Here the rip sin noises were a good deal thicker than where I had been; these were the same balls that went ever our heads.

I saw one of our officers, and pointed to the hole in my coat as an excuso for my leaving the entertainment. The excuse seconed acceptable.

the hole in any coat as an excuse for my leaving the entertainment. The excuse seemed acceptable.

As I ask ever the creet of the hit the builted did not annoy me any more. I had obliqued to the left in retreating, having the instinct to that that hospital flag. So I passed behind part of the Sixteenth again, and had my last glimps of Col. Vincent The Sixteenth seemed to have fallen back, but in an orderly way, so that Leavanged to

and had my last glimpso of Col. Vincent The Sixteauth seemed to have fulne back, but in an orderly way, so that I supposed it was by command.

As I went on my arm was very awkward. It hung straight down and was cory heavy. I was the a young mother with hor first haby and did not know how to carry it. I had to walk slowly and folt very tired. Probably I had blod a good deal. Away back behind a tree I found a soldier; he was on the oppesite side of the tree to the shooting and appuared to have a chill. As he seemed to have his canteon full of water I lay down by him and told him to pour it on my shunder. He obeyed with alnerity; perlaps he was relieved at finding I did not drive him to bis regiment. The water soon ombled me to get up and go on, and I sent straight to the old stone house where I had seen the hespital flag; I do not think, however, I went at all by the same road that the regiment and come.



A PRIENDLY COMBADE

A PRIENDLY COMRADE.

As I reached the back door of the stone house come very German person received me with the remark; "Oh, we can't do noting for you here." Still I pashed in, assisted by an able botted Camirelears o to proceed more hospitale ethan the lost. He and stayed in our lines in order to be with a Confederate other price the middle count of the follow. I wasked into the middle count of the follow, then was a pashed to be in the count of the follow. The forecast the low with any head unsupported fort as if any neck was breaking; and when a middle-aged woman came into the room I asked her to put something under me hear, but she did not seem to understand. Lacklify, as I was not in good condition for gesticulating. I know enough and she oblightly put some old matting under me, we have she who the middle and the middle of the middle of the second of the middle of the second of t

and she obligingly put some old mutting under ne.

The "old folks" bedtime came rather early. Soon after the firing had ceased for the night my worthy German Rost and hostess came into my bedrou and all whed up on their high, fat hed. In the meantime cach solitor tying in the bosts had attended some kind of a sound which to rejected a protty regular intervals. It can hour some of them now as I think of a Tree southern consens, and spike and breathings—none of them very unit, but interns—recurred from computed to be rather them. of them very fould, but intense—recurrent offer emergh to be rather depressing. Soon thurs were added to the strange convert, a sares by the old man and another, a different one, by the old woman. And so we pussed the might, encu repeating his own more of orduvance, and the "fold folks" estimly sleeping through it all. The most paintent sound was the word "water." I think it must have been that Confederate general who repeated it. The clock was just as unconcerned as its owners and struck the hours at immensely long intervals. I heard them all, and they were the only sounds I was glad to hear that night. My elderly remumantes seemed much retrested next anormals, but I did not see anything more of them, as they went down estimated any which was the day of the artillery. Such a nois was much that I am not strippised that persons, especially nervous, sensitive people, should wish to avoid it. The younger woman brought me some cheichen intih, or something like it, in the morning.

chicken instit, or something like it, in the morning.
I dreaded unother night in that old house, it quiteswarmed with surgeons and chaplains that day, until some shells exploiting units many a Aford and, as I began to dread the chorus of wounded mon, distressing through the day, but for more so in the still night, i was carted away in a racking ombulance and ladio a strawners the crosk. My roof was a sagging place of canvas which, when saturated, conducted the rain directly unon me; and if on the next morning an old chiplain who know me had not given ma a full timbler of whish; I think the 4th of July then dawning would have been my last. Charles E. Sprague.



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AN EIGHT-HOUR WIFE.

The society in which Mrs. Wellington moves with becoming grace and dignity is accustomed to admire her mainly for her superior intelligence. She is a her superior intelligence. Sin is a woman of views, in other words—and the mother of twins, it is proper to add. Her husband points to her with pride, as a man possessing such a wife should do, and listens to her with deference under and intens to her with developing all circumstances. And so when she said to him recently that she proposed to adopt the eight-hour doctrine in the management of her domestic affairs, he meraly smiled in a slow and vague way and waited for her to spenk further. "I have been thinking about the matter," I she continued, "and I see no reason why the advantages of such a reform should be limited to the shops and factories. It may be only a woman's whim, but it seems to me that the plan will work quite as well in household industry. At any rate, I am going to try it. I am an eight-hour woman, Richard dear, and after to-day this will be an eight-hour house." merely smiled in a slow and vague way

house."

"I had not considered the subject in that light." Mr. Wellington observed, with an air of surprise and confusion.

"I dare say you haven't," his wife returned, "but you must be able to see at a glance that no one kind of labor has my right to ask succial privileges in such ny right to ask special privileges in such any right to askspecial privileges in such a case. It is absurd, Richard dear, don't you know, to say that there should be days of different lengths for different classes of people. If the butcher, the bulker and the candlestick-maker can do sufficient work in eight hours, so can the housekeeper and the assistants—and of course, with more leisure, they can give more attention to books, music, painting more attention to tooks, tause, james and other forms of culture, and thus make themselves better and happier without neglecting their practical duties."
But are you sure." Mr. Wellington ventured to ask, "that household work is

ventures to ask, "that noteened work of a nature which can be adapted to arbitrary conditions of time and season? It occurs to me that I have often heard you say a woman's work is never done; and

say a woman's work is here't work; as yet work in the tone, as I must say I don't see how you are going to shorten it by trying to dispose of it in eight hours instead of ten or twelve." "That is sophistry." Mrs. Wellington promptly answered, "as you would know if you had studied this eight-hour problem." if you had student the segment in the lem in a careful and unprejudiced manner. The statistics show, Richard dear, that in all the industries where the hours of labor have been reduced the production has been increased, which proves that it is a mistake to suppose that the longer a person labors the more

he accomplishes.
"Undoubtedly," Mrs. Wellington continued, in earnest tones, "the time will come when the triumphs of inventive genius will practically absolve us from the necessity of labor of any sort; but we

the necessity of lubor of any sort; but we must approach that halcyon state by degrees, and logically. Patience and logic, Richard dear, are the two great secrets of progress in this world."

This may or may not have seemed conclusive to Mr. Wellington, but at least is silenced bin; and the discussion was not renowed until the next morning, when he discovered that he must wait an hour twen then usual for his hopelfest. It Inter than usual for his breakfast. It would not do, Mrs. Wellington explained, would not uo, ans. We magger expanies, to have the day's labor begun too early under the eight-hoor system or it would end too soon—a proposition which Mr. Wellington had to confess was too simple for argument, and yet it embarrased and provoked him. Of course he could see that to have breakfast at 7 o'clock, an had been his habit, and luncheon at 12, would cause his dinner to be served would cause his dinner to be served before 3, instead of being delayed until 0. Indeed, as it was, he would be required to dine between 4 and 5, and that did not suit him at all. "The sorry," Mrs. Wellington remarked, "but I'm sure you will soon get used to it. These things are matters of babit only, and we can afford to change our babits in as important as remarked, the finner of enting ant a respect as that of times of eating when we knew that more leisure is to be gained thereby, and greater opportuni-ties of culture and enjoyment."

He did not get used to it, however. The theory, as presented by his capable and excellent wife, was reasonable and beautiful enough, but somehow it did not operate satisfactorily. He was always sure of his breakfast—and that was about all. Inneheon was ready for him at the appointed time, but it he hap-pened to be lifteen minutes late, he found the table cleared, and Mrs. Wellington ready with a statement to the effect that in an eight-hour house promptness was impera-tive, and no allowance could be made for accidents. It was still worse at diufor accounts, it was said worse at the ner. He tried his best to reach the house in time, but his business was so apt to hold him in spite of his endeavors that in failed very much oftener than he succeeded. Time and again he arrived just on the stroke of the eighth hour, only to be told that it was better for a man to go without his dinner than for the servants. to be asked to forego any part of their liberty and their chance of mental im-provement. Even if they were willing to remain and wait upon him, for extra to remain and wat upon min, on satisfactory, man, Mrs. Wellington would not permit them to do so. "They are superficial creatures," she would say, "and do not realize that consistency is the soul of logic and one of the first of virtues. They must not for any reason be de-prived of so much as a minute of the leisure which the eight-hour system in-sures them for the purpose of study and reflection in this regard. And hesides, if this is to be an eight-hour house, the trathis is to be an eight-hour house, the tra-sidnous notion of compromise must not be allowed to come into it. You can get dinner at the restaurant, Richard dear. It is inconvenient, I know, but you can't expect me to be weak and silly where a question of principle is at stake."

And so it came to pass that Mr. Wel-lington ate most of his meals away from

lington ate most of his meals away from home. There appeared to be no way to avoid this alternative unless he should quit business and give bimself up entirely to the task of adjusting his life to the eight-bour doctrine. He did not blame his wife—Mrs. Wellington was not a woman to be blaned for anything; but he did wonder at times if she was not aimply mistaken, and if she would not

have cause to regret her singular experi-

ment.
It seemed as if the whole internal It seemed as if the whole internal economy of the house had been upset and reversed. A spirit of irony permeated the establishment. The shortening of the hours of labor appeared to have multiplied the opportunities for things to get mixed and to go crooked. That is to say, it so struck Mr. Wellington. He would not provide a result of the property of the same than the provider of the same than the same tha could not possibly accustom himself to the situation. He thought about it, the sination. He thought about it, dreamed about it, and in a mild, but definite form, swore about it. "Ity wife is a treasure," he would soliloquize; "but she is a woman, also; and say what you will about 'em, the best of women have their drawbacks. If it isn't too much of one thing it's too litche of another. Mrs. Wellington would be perfect if she wasn't so logical. And she wouldn't be so logical if she had a little more sense of humor." Sometimes it seemed to him. humor." Sometimes it seemed to him that he would almost be willing to spare her wonderful gift of philosophy if she would only manifest instead of it a capacity for seeing the ridiculous side of affairs. But she was obdurately and indefatigably serious defatigably serious, and there was an end of the matter.

and of the matter.

It must not be supposed, however, that Mr. Wellington was himself always inclined to give proference to the humorous rieve of the case. He would have heen glad to du so, but the fun was too. heen glad to do so, but the fun was too frequently of that grin character which easily becomes a pain. Such, for example, was an experience he had one night with the twins. Next to his wife, he loves and prizes those two infants. When they smile and crow he is in costasy; when they first and cry he suffers the keenest distress. So, when they were taken that night with a joint and decided colle his anxiety knew no bounds. Mrs. Wellington sut at one no bounds. Mrs. Wellington sat at one side of the table reading, and the nurse girl at the other busy with a drawing lesson, and neither of them gave any lesson, and neither of them gave any head whatever to the moaning twins. "The children are sick," Mr. Wellington declared, "or hungry, or something: but the remark attracted no attention. He rocked them to and fro, with gradually increasing concern, and frequently repeated the statement—and still there was no response. The nurse took the precious pair from the cradle and began walking the floor with them. Mrs. Wellington looked up from her book after 0 walking the look wan them. And ington looked up from her book after a time and said, placidly: "Richard, dear, this is an eight-hour house, and there's nebody on duty now, the children will have to shift for themselves."

If this burden had been unything on earth but the blessed twins, Mr. Well-ington would have dropped it in wonder ington would have dropped sud-denly, and drawing his offspring to his breast with clumsy fervor, said just one word. It was "Jo-rus'lem!" The exact impression that he intended to convey this abrund, specification of a impression that he intended to convey by this abrupt specification of a remote and sucred city was not apparent. Perhaps he did not himself know precisely what he meanty perhaps it was not what he really wanted to say. Mrs. Wellington looked at him interrogatingly, and the nurse-girl's pencil fell and her face turned pale. "If this is a joke," she went on directly, "I must confess that I can't see the point." The idea of Mrs. Wellington being guilty of a joke was so grotesquely improbable that even she was templed to lungh at it. "If there is any amusement to be derived from hearing two children cry in this pitiful is any amusement to be derived from hearing two children cry in this pitiful way," he continued, "I am too stupid to comprehend it. The kids are sick, or at least unhappy, and being their father, I'm not able to feel funny over such a thing"—and he carefully replaced them in the crade. thing"—and he carefully replaced them in the cranle, and rocked them with

in the crame, and rocked them with rapid and dizzying vigor.

"Richard dear," Mrs. Wellington said in kind but firm accents, "your devotion to your children does you credit. It shows that you have a good heart. But where sentiment and logic conflict, the head and not the heart should rule. It is unfortunate that children are so conis unfortunate that children are so con-stituted that they can't accommodate their little aches and aspirations to the demands of reason and principle. But reason and principle remain just the same. Pin sorry our dear twins have to be neglected; being their mother, my im-pulse is to comfort and delight them at demands of reason and principle. But pulse is to confort and delight them at any cost to myself; but I am an eighthour woman, and this is an eighthour louse, and I must be consistant. If you care to give them some paregoric or soothing syrup, Richard dear, it might help them; but as a matter of logic, I am bound to let them nione? bound to let them alone."

bound to let them alone."

This episode of the twins and their colle persuade Mr. Wellington thoroughly that the eight-hour system was not practicable for domestic uses. That could not be a sound or wholesome doctrine, he had to believe, which caused a mother to twee her had; or her own children here. turn her back on her own children be turn her back on her own children be-cause their wants were not expressed and their rights asserted within a given one-third of the twenty-four homs of a day. The more he pondered over it the surer he was that Mrs. Wellington, with all her ability, had for once in her life blundered. It was glaringly clear to him that while sight bears might answer for some kinds eight hours might answer for some kinds of labor, it would never do to limit house hold work in that absolute style. He had the utmost respect for his wife's courage of conviction and purity of motive and design, but he could not shut his eyes to design, but he could not such that yet the fact that her perseverance in this matter was gradually transforming their once harmonious and felicitous home into a ghastly tunual and mockery. He could see that with the best intentions in the world, Mrs. Wellington was not equal the world, Mrs. Weilington was not crube to the task of making eight hours sorve the purpose of ten, twelve, or more by merely willing that such a result should ensue; and if Mrs. Wellington could not do it, what woman could?

could not do it, what woman could?

He scarcely dared to hope that he could convince Mrs. Wellington that she had permitted her firmness and integrity as a logician to smother her good sense as a wife and mother; but he resolved to make the trial. She listened to him attentively as he recounted the numerous annoyances to which the establishment was subject by reason of this peculiar attempt at reform. She could not have failed to notice, he urged, that a certain mensure of time was required to perform a certain amount of work, and that

whatever the statistics might say, it was not true that the productive capacity of industry could always be increased by shortening the period of exertion. If things would uniformly so occur, he ad-mitted, that they could be dealt with at stated and arbitrary intervals, then it stated and arbitrary intervals, then it stated and arbitrary intervals, then it might be possible to give successful ef-fect to such a theory; but things could not be counted upon to huppen in that gracious and convenient manner, partic-ularly in the domestic line, and so the question could not be decided by a strict arread to large. Something must necesappeal to logic. Something must neces-sarily be pardoned, he insisted, to cirsarily be pardoned, he insisted, to cir-cumstunces. A man would not always come to dinner at a fixed instant, like a piece of machinery, or a climax in a dramatic production; bread could not always rise for baking at a foreordained moment, regardless of intervening con-ditions; babies could not always have culic precisely when their mothers and purses could not readily give them at-

colic precisely when their mothers and nurses could most readily give them attention; and so on, and so on.

To his great surprise and gratification, whon he had finished, a sunny smile overspread his wife's countenance; and then she laughed. He seized her hands, and pressed them warmly. She looked into his oves, not as a woman of views, but as a co-parent of twins, and a creature of joy and love. He could not resist the inclination to embrace her. She had the inclination to embrace her. She had at last realized the absurb aspect of her project, and that meant, he quickly surmised, that she was ready to aban-

"Richard dear," she said, as soon as "Richard dear," she said, as soon as she could check her rippling laughter, you are not logical and I suppose you never will be. But you are very kind and patient, and it really doesn't seem that the she had a like the she will be the she quite right to shorten the days by diminishing your comfort and happiness in

any respect."
"There is to be a change, then?" he

engerly inquired.
"For your sake, Richard dear, this ceases to-day to be an eight-hour house," she answered.

"And you are no longer an eight-hour

"And you are no imager an edges woman?" he added.

"There can not be too many hours in the day," she said softly and sweetly, "for a woman who has such a husband as mine to love and please."—St. Louis



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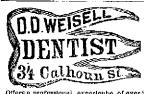
Purify the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by the peculiarities: 1st, the combination of refrecial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the proportion; 3d, the proportion is described in active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting curse hitherto unknown. Send for hook containing additional evidence. "Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies to make me mer." 1.2. Tabursor, Register of Decels, Lowell, Mass. "Hood's Sarsaparilla hoats all others and

"Heod's Sursaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weightin gold." I. Barnemoron, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.



Offers a professional experience of over 25

J C. PELTIER. UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

> 17 East Wayne St. Telephone No. 174.

A. HATTERSLEY & SON

≪PLUMBERS⊳

Steam and Gas Fitters,

-- DEALERS IN---GAS FIXTURES!

Main Street, East of Clinton, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Brass Work Iron and Load Pipe Lift and Force Pumps,

Sheet Lead, Bath Tubs, Wash Bowle Rubber Hose, etc.

Old gas flatures regilt, broaxed and made equal to new.

FOR RENT!

Store room on Barr street, corner of Wayne; 20 feet wide, 65 feet long. Good ocation for any Business.

GEO. R. BOWEN.

Arrival and Departure of Trains NEW YORK, CRICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. B GOING EAST.
Ar. 1 30 pm - Express
Lv. 6 10 am - Accommodation. PITTSBURG, FE. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. | Mipm | Pirmouth Ac... | 7 (9 am | Creating Ac... | 1 45 am | Thaily. All others daily except Sunday.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. H. | 00 No West. | 00 No Nov. | 00 Nov. | 00

*Daily, †Except Sunday. Limited Express, through sleepers, free chair cars. Through Mail, Phiage sleeping cars hatween New York and St. Louis.

INDIANAPOLISTIME CARD. LV. FT. WAYNE. AR, IND. S.

B IIS am 11 00 am
12 35 pm 8 15 pm

B 00 pm RETURNING.

HETCHNING.

Leave Indianapolis at 7:15 am; arrive at Fort Wayne at 12:15 pm.
Leave Indianapolis at 2:15 pm; acrive at Fort Wayne at 7:45 pm.
Leave Indianapolis at 7:10 pm; arrive at Fort Wayne at 5:10 nm.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Accommodation train arrives from the south 8:35 p m. Accommunation train goes south at 6:36 pm, Trains daily except Sunday. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

BT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE. PI. WAYNE, DOMAIN A GOUST HOUSE SOUTH.

9 10 pm—Ar—. Ind. & Clin. &x ... 1,y—6 60 am

4 10 pm ... , Clin. &x ... Mail., ... 10 50 am

5 0 pm ... Freight... ... 5 30 am

7 resine daily except Sunday.

AN ELAND VINUAL

The Province Contract of Front and Discourse contract of the Contract of The

A WEALTHY citizen of Lancaster, Pa., who died some time since, disposed of S0,000 under the following curious clause in his will: "The remainker of my estate 1 bequeath to be used in means to ascerta'n what children were created to do. That the child may be directed to and instructed in what he or she is best adapted to do. The will was contested and has just been set wide. The jury doubtless agreed with out hesitation that a man who did not know that children were created to make matters lively for the old folks must necessarily be of unsound mind.

THE whalebone whales differ from others in their absence of teeth. At an early stage of their development they are present, but disappear and are re placed in the male by the balcen or whalebone of commerce. This whale-bone—that in the right whale often weighs from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds-is strainer or trap by which the animals obtain their food, which consists of minute pelagic animals, jelly-fishes ele. The whale often opens its mouth as it moves along, and when it is filled closes it, the water finding its way out between the plates of whalebone that serve as a complete trap or sieve.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Is inseparably connected with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is true of no other med-icine. It is an unasswerable argument as to strength and economy, while thous ands testify to its superior blood purify hads testry to a superior blood-burny-ing and strengthening qualities. A bot-tle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses and will last a month, while others will average to lust not over a week. Hence, for economy, buy only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The gamblers at Jeffersonville are be ing raided and arrested.

HEMORRHAGE OF LUNGS .-- Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your very excellent journal, if you consider POND'S EXTRACT useful in hemorrhage of the lungs, as it has be recommended to me by a friend?-

recommended to me by a frieud?—A Subscriber.

Ans—We have seen such gratifying results in controlling hemorrhages from nearly every other organ and part of the body, that we do not hesitate to advise its use to control hemorrhage of the lungs during the time of its occurrence.—People's Health Journal.

Augola celebrates its fiftieth anniveraary July 8. 🕝

Invalid's Hotel and Surgical In stitute.

stitute.

This widely celebrated institution, located at Bulfido, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Murrelous success has been achieved in the cure of all mand, throat and lung diseases, liver and hidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, liver and hidney diseases, bladder diseases, siever and lidency diseases, peculiar to women, blood taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), spermatorinea, impotency, and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele and strictures is gnaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalid's Guide-Book (188 pages), which give all particulars. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. ciation, Buffalo, N. Y.

Judge G. V. Howk will be a caudidate for renomination for supreme judge.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE CodeLiver Oil, With Hypophusek As a Remedy for Pulmonaτy Affec tions and Scrofulous Diseases.

Dr. Ira M. Lase—A prominent physician in New York suys:—I am greatly pleased with your Emulsion. How discound it very serviceable in above discoses, and it is easily administered on account of its realthylase. count of its palatableness.

They are boycotting the News at Kendallville, owing to its crooked pol-

Is Your Liver out ; Order

Is Your Liver out: Index.

Then is your whole system deranged—the blood is impure, the breath offensive, you have a headache, feel languid, dispirited and nervous, have no appetite, your sleep is ironbled and unrefreshing. To prevent a more serious condition, take at one a bulf fablicapoential of Simmons Liver Regulator, three times a day—it will soon restore the healthy action of the liver, bowels and kidneys.

will soon restore the heatiny access will soon restore the heatiny access and kidneys.

"I recommend Simmons Liver Regulator to all my friends, as I have personally known it to cure all liver disorders and sick headache.

A. Mannerr, Beverly, N. J."

The prohibitionists of Elkhart county have nominated a full ticket.

ANSON HOUGH, of Blackherry, Ills., says ho owes his life to Gilmoro's Magnetic Elixir. Try it.
MR. A. HIGGINS, of Wyoming, N. Y., says he had the piles for nearly 40 years, and was cared by using Gilmore's Pile specific. specific.
WILY WILL YOU SUFFER from agno

and malaria when Gilmore's Aromatic Wine will oure you, GHLMORE'S NEURALGIA CURE is a positive cure for neuralgia in the face, side and stometh side and stomach. JOHN H. YATES, of Batavia, N. Y.,

Says;
"I cheerfully commend
Your AROMATIC WINE;
""a and ylgorse

Your AlkiMATIC WINE; It did now life and vigors and Through little weak frome of mine, It did for all my stomen the More than the deeter and his pills." For sale by Droier & Bro's, and G. H. Gumpper, For over a quarter of a cen

FOR OVER A QUARTER Of a contury Physicians have prescribed NICH-OLS BARK AND IRON, as a re-liable and valuable remedy for dyspen-sia and general debility.

It is said that of the six full Generals appointed by the Confederate Congress only two survive. These are now Joseph E. Johnston, now United States Commissioner of Railways, and G. T. Beauregard, Adjutant General of Louisiana. Of the twenty Lieutenant Generals appointed to the provincial army, several are living. E. Kirby Smith is professor of mathematics in the University of the South, in Tennessee; James Longstreet is keeping a hotal down in Georgia, and D. H. Hill was, until recently, President of the Agricultural School, of the State of Arkansas.

They are Not sorry.

There is one thing nobody ever regrels—that is, the day they first adopted Parker's Tonie as their regular family medicine. Its range is so wide, and its good effects so sure, that nothing else, except good nurshig, are needed in a great majority of cases. Buy it, try it, and afterwards it will not require any praise from us. oraise from us.

In the Hop Plaster are united fresh hops, gums and balsams, and its power is wonderful in euring back ache, sprains, bruises, neuralgia, pain in the side or soveness anywhere. Thousands testify to this.

Farmers who held old wheat for a big price made a great mistake, and many of them are now hauling the old crop to

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castotia, When she was a Cmid, sue erren for castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Casteria When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Northern Indiana Teachers' acsociation is in session at Take Mexin-

Hay Fever and Rose Cold

Hay Fever and Rose Cold
Are attended by an inflamed condition
of the lining membrane of the nostrils,
tear-duets and throat, affecting the
lungs. An norid muons is secreted, the
discharge is accompanied with a burning
sensation. There are severe spasses of
sneezing, frequent attacks of headache,
watery and inflamed eyes. Ely's Cream
Balm is a remedy that can be depended
upon. 50 cents at all druggists; by mail,
registered, 60 cents. Ely Brothers,
druggists, Oswego, N. Y. registered, 60 conts. I druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

Mesers, Isadoro and Max Pottlitzer leave this evening for Chicago to visit relatives.

ADVIGE TO MOTHERS.—ARE, Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always he need when children are outling tooth. It relieves the little sufferers at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by reflaving he child from pain, and the little cherub wakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain relieves wind, regulates the bowds, and is the best known remedy for diarrhos, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle,

Jun 19-content. Jan. 19-codewly.

THOMAS BROWN, of Northville, in the Adirondacks, rests his claim to fame upon the alleged fact that be is the only iving man who remembers George Washington. He was brought up in Concord, Mass., and while he was a very small boy his father (who had been a Revolutionary soldier) was honored by a visit from our first President when the latter made his tour to Boston and its vicinity. Mr. Brown says that the old hero spoke to him so kindly that it made an impression which remains fresh at the present day, though he is now in his 96th year.

THE GREAT REGULATOR



Are You Bilious?

The Regulator never fails to cure. I most beerfully reconstrend it to all who suffer from blacks or any Disease caused by a distranged state of the Liver,
KARSAN CLEY, MO. W. R. BERNARD. Do You Want Good Digestion?

I suffered intensely with Full Stomach, Headache, att. V, neighbor, who had taken Simmonsliver Regulator, told me it was a sure cure for
my much, and in one week's time I was a sure
and hearty never I was. It is the best medicine
I court took for Dysphoia.
RIGUMOND, VE.

H. G. CRENSHAW.

Do You Suffer from Constipation? Testimony of Hinam Warnen, Chief Justice of Ga.: "I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for Constitution of my Bowels, caused by a temporary Detangement of the Liver, for the last three or

Have You Malaria?

HAVE YOU MALATIA?

I have had experience with Simmon Liver Regulator since 1865, and regard it as the greator modifier of the times for distance position to maintial regions. So good a multime deserves universal commendation.

Con. Sec y Southern Eaptist Theological Seminary.

THERE IS BUT ONE SIMMONS See that you get the gunutine, with the red 2 on front of Wrapper, prepared only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

J. SPICE & SON,

-DEALERS IN-

WOOD, CHAIN AND IRON PUMPS.

Drive wells put in and repaired. LIGHTNING RODS A SPECIALTY.

Call and son nunt No. 48 West Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

ROOT & COMPANY.

A Sale of

READY MADE

DRESSES! Who Holds It?

TRE VERY BEST VALUES ever obtained in this city.

LADIES' WHITE DRESSES!

MISSES' WHITE DRESSES! Seersucker Dresses, Gingham Dresses, Cashmere Dresses, Silk Dresses,

IN LIGHT WEIGHT MATERIALS Every article will be closed out at actual cost of manufacture.

Ladies' **SHORTWRAPS**

Suitable for summer and early fall wear will be

SOLD AT COST!

Ladice will find some lovely garments yet unsold and BARGAINS CANEBHAD. An inspection of this

FAMOUS DEPARTMENT

Will prove our advertisement to mean just what it reads.

ROOT & COMPANY

Pyke's Grocery, 80 Calhoun Street.

Virginia Jams, finest in the market. Plum Puddings with Sauce. Boneless Chicken Canned. Potted Chicken and Turkey. Salmon Spiced. Baked Sweet Potatoes Canned Figs Preserved.

Pine Apple Shredded, something new,

Gotha Truffle Sausage.
Ohipped Beef in Cans.
White Port Wine, strictly pure.
G. H. Mumms Extra Dry Champagno.
Virginia Jellies, warranted pure.

Cheap Excursion to Topeka, Kansas,

Teachers and any others wishing to attend the National Educational associaattend the National Educational associa-tion at Topeks, Kaness, can do so at the very low rate of \$17.50 for the round trip, via the popular Wabash route. The shortest, quickest and most direct, Tickets on sale July 6th to 12th, good to return until July 30th. The limit will be extended to those desiring to visit points farther west and arrangements be extended to those usering or ran-points farther west and arrangements have been made by which the A. T. and S. F. and U. P. railways, will make low rates to those wishing to visit Colorado, Californiu, etc. No certificates required, Oull at Wabash ticket office for particu-

Go to Krohne & Raquets for bargains in fire works for the Fourth of July No. 79 Cathonn St. 1-8t

Butter and Eggs Down. Good Butter 8c, best 10c. Fresh Egg per dozen 10c. FRUIT HOUSE.

THE JACOBS STORE STORE is the chapter place in the city to buy reliable Boots and Shoes. All goods warrented.

H. N. Goodwin's DRY GO DS, | GROCERIES,

125 Broadway. | 124 Broadway.

Agent for Troy Laundry, coal, wood and kindling.

Orders by wagon, or Telephone No. 35.

RASPBERRIES.

Large and fine Home Grown, Preserve now, as the first pickings are the best.

Have Bought a Large Crop. H. N. GOODWIN.

6,178!

Number 6178 won the Deering Har vester and Binder, costing nearly \$300, presented by Sam, Pete and Max. If the above number is not presented within thirty days one of the following numbers in their order, as alternates, is entitled to the prize: 1,210, 6,906,151,

Remember the general drawing does not close until August 1st.

Our stock is complete in every depart-

Sam, Pete & Max.

The Daily Sentinel pulled out last night after leaving horses and valuables here to pay its bills. The classes did not advertise.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1886.

To Our Friends.

Any one having m item of news or any information to telephone The Senta NEL will please do so at any time, and THE SENTINEL will pay all the charges Inform the telephone company to charge it to us. Arrangements to that effect have been completed and THE SENTINEL will esteem it a favor to get news from its friends at all times.

THE CITY.

Mr. George Ewing is in the city. Emily Huhne sues Frederick Boland; ote \$500.

Mr. Will H. Fleming has returned rom Detroit.

George Hill and Mary A. Dennis were icensed to marry.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Throckmorton re visiting relatives at Marion, Ohio.

The school superintendents of Indiana and Himois are in couvention at Dan

Mr. Gustof Gothe's candidacy for tressurer is received with much favor in this city.

The reorganization scheme of the Wabash "hangs fire." The first mortgage bondholders refuse to be a party to it.

The Lake Shore local freight trains are abandoned to day. The Muncie will abandon their local freights Mon-

Karl Seibel the teacher of a private school in the seventh ward, was arrested and fined for whipping a youngster in his charge.

Paymaster Shepherd is paying off the employer of the Wabash milroad at Danville to duy, he will be here the early

part of next week. Louis Fordham for prevoking Birdie Wing was fined \$1 and cost by 'Squire Hays yesterday. This is reservoir

neighborhood quarrel. John Murphy helper on the flange fire in the Wabash steel boiler shop had his right foot badly mashed yeaterday by a

sheet of steel failing on it. The local Wabash train 70 and 71octween Andrews and Fort Wayne, in charge of Conductor Fording, has been supplied with a new caboose, No. 309.

Parties at Rome City occupying the Keil Bros. cottage have moved into Mr. Woodruff's, a Dr. Hartman, from Fort Wayne, taking possession of the latter.

Infayette and Logansport are joining mes and endeavoring to have the an thorities in some way abote the nuisance which arises in the shape of the old canai

Since the present receiver of the Waeleven leased and brauch lines have been dropped under direction of the court. either because they failed to puy running expenses or guarantees, or because the mortgage bondholders chose to take them back again.

Harry Edgerton Rumsey, son of Henry B. Rumsey, of Omaha, and grandson of Hon, Joseph R. Edgerton, of this city, graduated in the first-class of the naval cadets at the late annual June examination at the U.S. nava-academy at Annapolis. The young graduate was born in Fort Wayne in

Hiram Christy was the victim of a fatal accident at Claypool, Indiana, while en route to Remoke to visit his brother James. Ho was standing on the Nickel Plate railroad track with a growd watching a dog that was chasing a train, when he was struck by a freight train that the sum of \$400. He says he does not had approached unnoticed by the crowd. recollect who he traded the gold ticker 124 and 126 Broadway, Fort Wayne. He was brought to Roanoke and buried. to, but the police will find out for him. ing.

Nutiman & Co,'s bank will be closed Mr. J. D. Nutiman and wife are at

Ashland, Wis. Talmage gets \$5,000 a year for an ad-

vance copy of his sermons.

Mr. Bob Hench, of the American Farmer, is visiting friends near Oleve land.

Mr. N. Conover of THE SENTINEL IO rooms, is up in Michigan to pass the fourth.

Miss May Embry, of the Chicago publie schools, is here to spend her summer vacation with relatives.

John Leighty, of St. Jos, Ind., and cadel of Orchard Lake, Mich., is the guest of Walter Philly. The postoffice will be closed Monday

except the hour from 9 to 10 s. m. One street delivery will be made. Captain Thompson, who is at the head

of the Salvation army coming here, used to have charge of the New York The Kyle Opera company is at Deca tur. They have not a cent and night

before last hardly knew where to sleep. This is fame, Barnum's circus train, on the Wabash railway, was in charge of conductors Lefferts and Kanally, Wednesday and

Thursday respectively. The Rich circus is at Auburn, having

The circus did not advertise.

Conductor Cyrus Sissler has been transferred from the I. & D. division, and is now in charge of Wabash passenger trains 47 and 48, between Fort Wayne and Toledo,

The Pennsylvania company will by the middle of this month complete a freight depot in Pittsburg 400 feet in length by 125 in width. The building will be used chiefly as a freight transfer house.

"Dr. W. W. DePuy, and wife went to Fort Wayne Tuesday evening, to visit their daughter. From there they went to Rome City, to spend several days with Mr. E. Cole and family at the Island Park hotel," says the Van Wert Bulletin.

Commissioner Fink says there is not a particle of truth in the story that the Wabash is to be boycotted by the Trunk lines. He says the railroad situation is very satisfactory, and that rates have never been so well maintained as during the past six mouths.

Mr. Jim Flinn, a popular and succes ful salesman, is in the city, the guest of his friend, Mr. Bob DeWald. Mr. Finn is now traveling for Kirk, the great Chicago soap manufacturer, having quit the Canton company to accept the Cheisgo position at double the salary he was getting.

A manifest car on Wabash train 99, at Defiance, was broken into by a tramp. Before the would-be thief could seems any plunder, Conductor Grow was upon The tramp took to his heels at a lively pace, and made his escapo, although Grow gave chase and sent a couple of revolver shots after him.

A petition has been filed in the United States court at Chicago, in the case of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific read, against the Central Trust company and other, by Henry Lardner, of Niles, Mich., seeking to withdraw the Chicago division from the Wabash system and put it in charge of a separate receiver.

Charlie Butler, the wife murdere who was hauged at Columbia City a year or two ago, has been tormenting the officers all over the United States since. They have somehow got the idea that ne escaped hanging, and since his death, the shoriff of Whitley county gots a dispatch or a letter every little while, autouncing that some one has Buller cornered, and will send him on on short notice. The latest information is that he is in Manitoba. A vulgar distination night be made, but cheap papers will do that.

A. A. Talmage, general manager of the Wabash road, one of the largest railcorporations in the world under one management, was in the city yesterday to inspect the company's works here Master Mechanic Morris and Manager Talmage arrived in a special car pulled by engine 1,044 over the Pittsburg, from Butler branch, where they made a thorough inspection of the company property. On their arrival here they immediately made a tour of inspection of the shops. Mr. Talmage expressed himself to our milroad reporter well pleased with Mr. Morrie' management,

The notorious Henry Brown was seen at the Freuch browry yesterday afternoon trying to sell a fine gold watch. Soon after a young man named George Wilson, who worked for Baker Rice, a farmer five miles south of the city, reported that Brown had been working for Rice, but being discharged for drunkenness, had stolen the watch from Riceand came to town. Along about 9 o'clock Officer Tremmel found Brown in the Seventh ward and brought him in. He had, however, traded the gold licker off for a silver watch and \$10. He had a hearing to-day and was bound over in

Sunday riots must be stopped. Harold, the infant son of Rev. and Mrs. Webbe, is quite ill,

Mrs. F. F. Boltz leaves to-day for Cleveland to visit friends,

Mrs. W. W. Watson is the guest of er parents at Sturgis Mich. The weather indications for Indiana

re, fair weather, slightly cooler. Freddie Maguire will sing the offertory

olo at Trinity church to-morrow morn ing.

The promoters of the recent St. Mary's fair made \$7,770 clear profit out of the festival.

Old Alex McDowell was fined for drunkenness and paid an "X" over to Squire Ryan.

Harry Ray had a trial this morning and was liberated. His step-father talks of leaving the city. Hen, T. P. Keator is at Auburn to-

day and is prominent in the big Knights of Labor meeting there. Dr. Elmer E. Polk, a graduate of the Indiana Physo Medical college, has been

licensed to practice here. A child of Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Cook is dangerously ill. Mr. Cook is cashier at the Wabash freight office.

The charters of a few gravel roads expire this year and next. Let farmers buy them and have free roads.

Tom Deegan, the clerk for Master Mechanic Casenavo, is at New York. He had trouble about a clothing bill here. The city council meets Monday as a

postd of equalization and a week from next Tuesday evening in regular acasion. Mr. J. W. Cromwell and a syndicate

are talking of establishing a new town on the Pittsburg, near the Kankskee wamp. Market Master Ropa has leased seven ty out door stands at the market space for \$720 and four stalls in the butcher

stand for \$32, The earnings of the Pennsylvania railrond freight office for June smounted, to \$73,400, an increase over the same

month last year. The funeral of Eilen Morris, will take lace to-marrow afternoon at 12:30 from the residence of the parents, No. 5 Hongland avenue. Friends of the family invited without further notice.

Mr. Woods, an enterprising citizen of Lugro, has built a small steamboat at that town and launched the same in the Wabash and Erie canal and promises soon to begin regular trips carrying freight and pussengers.

Stewart and Hahn, of the Boston store, have closed the doors of their store at 6 o'clock every evening, since the lat of January, Saturdays excepted. This firm have gained in popularity and are to-day second to none in the trade in the

The people are looking on with much anxiety at the fight between the republions chairman of the Twolfth congres sional district and the Gazette. The fight grows warmer and warmer. It is hard to tell who will come out first in the race. Our money is up for Kestor.

A good deal of rivalry is manifested among ticket agents in securing the transportation of teachers to the Topeka sonvention, and all ingonuities known to the class are at work in the matter So far there has been no disposition to cut the rate, but there is no telling what may happen within the next three days

It is hoped that the city board of equalization will cut down the city asacssment at their meeting next week. Mr. Slater's assessment of Wayne township is almost double what it ought to be, compared with the assessment of other townships. The assessment stands for six years and as everything is low, why not bring it down. Give us a low assessment, low taxes and Fort Wayne will prosper like a green bay tree in the spring time.

The calls at the telephone office average 200 a day, considerably less than the average before July 1st. The pretty girl operators with a lead pencil and slip of paper mark down each call with the number of the calling telephone above, and below the number of the telephone called. These are then strung on strings, suspended from a rack and numbered same as the instruments. The rack looks like a Chicago voting pre-cinct after the tickets had gone through the hands of the boodle gang.

Mr. A. L. Griebel to-duy aunounces is THE SENTINET, as a democratic candidate for renomination to the office of county auditor. Mr. Griebel has served four years in the office and so acceptably that a host of friends urgo him again tomake the race. Mr. Griebel is a gentleman whose democracy never wavers. He is a clear headed accountant and his splendid executive ability has been tested and not found wanting in any walk in life He is personally clover and his offioid record is as clear and open as a book, The affairs of his office are in fine shap and there is no more important office in the county. This is a point that speaks volumes for the gentleman whom The Speciality compliment. Mr. Griebel is true to his friends and faithful to every trust. He will go into the race with great prestige and a warm follow-

Mr. Henry Clay Parker is in the city. Dr. H. A. Read went to Chicago at

William Borgman and Anna Hunsch have been licensed to wed.

The case of Esmond vs. Beaver, before Judge Chapin, was continued until July 8.

Mr. Louis Wolf leaves for the east next Monday morning to purchase a new stock,

Mr. Henry Newhaus, the great wall aper saleeman, is to spend his vacation at Rome City.

The Gorman Lutheran church will give a grand pionic at Riedmiller's grove next Monday,

The R. J. Fisher company will sink a well for natural gas when forty more subscriptions are collected. Willis Maier will close the county

elerk's office Monday at 10 o'clock. courts will be in session Monday. Mart Mergel yesterday won the badge

of the Allen County Gun club, breaking twenty-one birds out of a possible twenty-flve. Wilding and Son have been awarded

the contract to furnish enal to the pub lio schools, so Superintendent J. S. Lrwin tells us. George Ohneck has his office at No. 7 Court street, and when the hustling

revenue inspector is in town he can be found there Judge Robert Work, of West Jeffer son street, is lying at the point of death. His son, Westley Work, of DeKall

county, is at his bedside. Business will be pretty generally sus-pended next Monday. The railroads will out off business, public offices will close and most shops and manufactories will shut down.

Messrs. Wolf & Co., the engravers are preparing for the Sunday Gazette, a fine wood engraving of the new St. Vinsent's orphan asylum as it will appear when completed.

Ellen Morris, the six months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jumes Morris died yesterday and will be buried from their house No. 3 Hongland avenue next Sunday afternoon.

The New York Baptist Weekty says: "The Rev. S. R. Northrop, of Fort Wayne, Ind., preached with much acceptance in Strong Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Dr. A. J. Sage, of Chicago, is expected to preach there next Lord's day morning."

The Journal is trying to get some one to oppose Sheriff DeGroff Nelson. Tur HENTINEL does not usually make a preference before the nominating convention, but Mr. Nelson's record is so faultless and he is personally so acceptable to the people that we cannot reason why any person should oppose him for the second term of a two year office. When aspirants calmly consider this matter they will agree with The Sentines that their candidacy now would meet with uns armountable obstacles and certainly no one could hope to defeat Mr. Nelson

A ROMANCE.

How two Lovers Kept a Secret

Bluffton society is all amazement over the marringe of two of its fairest orna ments, Charles H. Bennett and Miss Nellie Freeman. The ceremony was Nellie Freeman. performed at Fort Wayne, July 5, 1885, and has been kept secret since that time, up till last week, when it was made snown by cards that they were man and wife. Previous to the unnonucement, they have appeared in society as an engaged couple, and as such were considered by everybody. Mr. and Mrs. Ben-

nett are well known in this city. PATRONIZE MERCHANTS.

A Point that Strikes Fort Wayne Rather Forcibly.

The Elkhart Review says that the folly of buying goods of peddiers was plainly illustrated in that place the other day. A lady who is famous for seeking bargains was shown some rugs by a felwho is canvassing the city, and after some parley agreed to buy four rugs at \$20, which was \$4 less than the asking price. She bought the rags, and the fellow went to one of our dry goods stores to replenish his stock. The point of story comes in here. The lady paid \$20 for some rugs that were bought of one of our merchants who did not pretend to ssk but \$3 each, or \$12 for the four, and which would have been sold for even less, in lols of four. In other words she paid \$8 more than she would have been asked at any store in Elkhart for exactly the same thing. And this is only more proof of the gullibility of many of our people, who are fooled into the notion that they are getting some thing for nothing from peddlers, when in fact they are paying extraordinarily high prices.

In the Dear Old Days

We differ in creed and politics, but we are a unit all the same on the desirableness of a fine head of huir. If you mourn the loss of his blessing and ornament, a bottle or two of Parker's Hair Balanm will make you look as you did in the dear old days. It is worth trying. It is the only standard 60 cartiele for the lair.

"THE GIRLS"

And the Superstitions that Worry the Precious Creatures.

We have it on the authority of one of our city belies that if a young lady finds a four leaf clover and puts it in her shoe, the first unmarried man she meets after counting ninety-nine white horses and one white mule, is her betrothed The first gentleman passing through a doorway, over which is a "wish bone," means that he and the lady putting it there will be married within a year. If nine stars are counted for nine consecutive nights, the next single gentleman that meets the fair one who did the counting is ontitled to her heart, hand and fortune, if he is only brave enough to ask her for it. These are only a few of the many superstitions the members of the fair sex have of deciding their fate. The latest is to keep account of the number of young gentlemen who tip their hats to them, and the forty-first tip is the lucky or unlucky one.

"I have no appetite," complains many a sufferer. Hoods Sarsaparilla gives an appetite, and enables the stomach to perform its duty.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 2, 1886.
The Fourth of July coming on Sunday this year, the First National bank, the Hamilton National bank and the Old National bank will observe the 5th of July as a holiday and will close their places of business on that day.

O. A. Simons, President.
Chas. McCulloca, President.
S. B. Bond, President.
2-2t

Spring chickens, Colery, Fine boliled goods at II. Liitz's Central Grocery, 108 Calboun street.

New Potatoes 25c per peck. Front House.

2.2t

Watermelons, New plums, Ruspberries, Currents, Whortleberries, At Herman Leitz's, 108 Calhoun street.

A grand Fourth of July pion'e and dance will be given at the Tivola Gar-deu Monday, July 5. Music by Casso & Conley's string band. Admission Celery! Celery!

New and choice, at Herman Leitz's 108 Caihoun street. Telephone 233.

B. A. Lewis, practical dyer and clean-er, No. 9 Harrison street. 1-3t Maccaroni cheese, Choice mixed spices, Pure ground spices.

City Steam Dye Works.

Best tens and coffees, at Herman Leitz'a, 108 Calhaun street.

Fourth of July.

On July 3d, 4th and 5th the Wabash will sell round trip tickets to any point within 150 miles at one fare for the round trip, good to return until the 150 miles at one fare for the trip, good to return until the

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

Our Lucky List Since June 1st.

Edward Barve, Cedar Creek, Ind.
Frank Laner, Sheldon, Ind.
Aug., Miller, Monroeville, Ind.
J. Williams, 99 Calhoun St.
Chas. T. Geary, 108 Barr St.
H. Klotz, 561 Lafayette St.
M. Moudy, Hursh P. O., Ind.
Geo, Mahn, Cedar Creek, Ind.
Frank Pulver, Perry Tp.
Were each presented with a Barrel of hoice Flour.

hoote Flour.

Hugh Tansoy, 234 Webster St.

W. H. Kelsey, 22 Harrison St.
Ed Nestle, South Hanna St.
Fred Cook, 19 West Berry St.
S. Hilderbrunt, St. Joe Road.
Juo. C. Decker, Aboit Tp.
Juo. Geisching, Ed River Tp.
West neck presented with a lim. Were each presented with a line of the by SAM, PETE & MAX fine silver

The Boss Clothiers. Remember the general drawing does of close till August 1st.

Fire Works.

I respectfully invite the public and my friends to inspect my Fourth of July goods before purchasing clsewhere. Low prices and first-class goods guar-anteed, C. H. Miller, 2-21 24 West Main street.



SIGNS?

SIGNS:

Big bargains in Fire works at Kronz & Raquers, No 79 Calboun St.

W. S. HARRISON. Not the only Practical, but one of the BEST SIGN PAINTERS in the city. Designs of any kind of work furnished on application. Prices for below any competitor. No. 37 Clinton streat. Fire Works! Fire Works!